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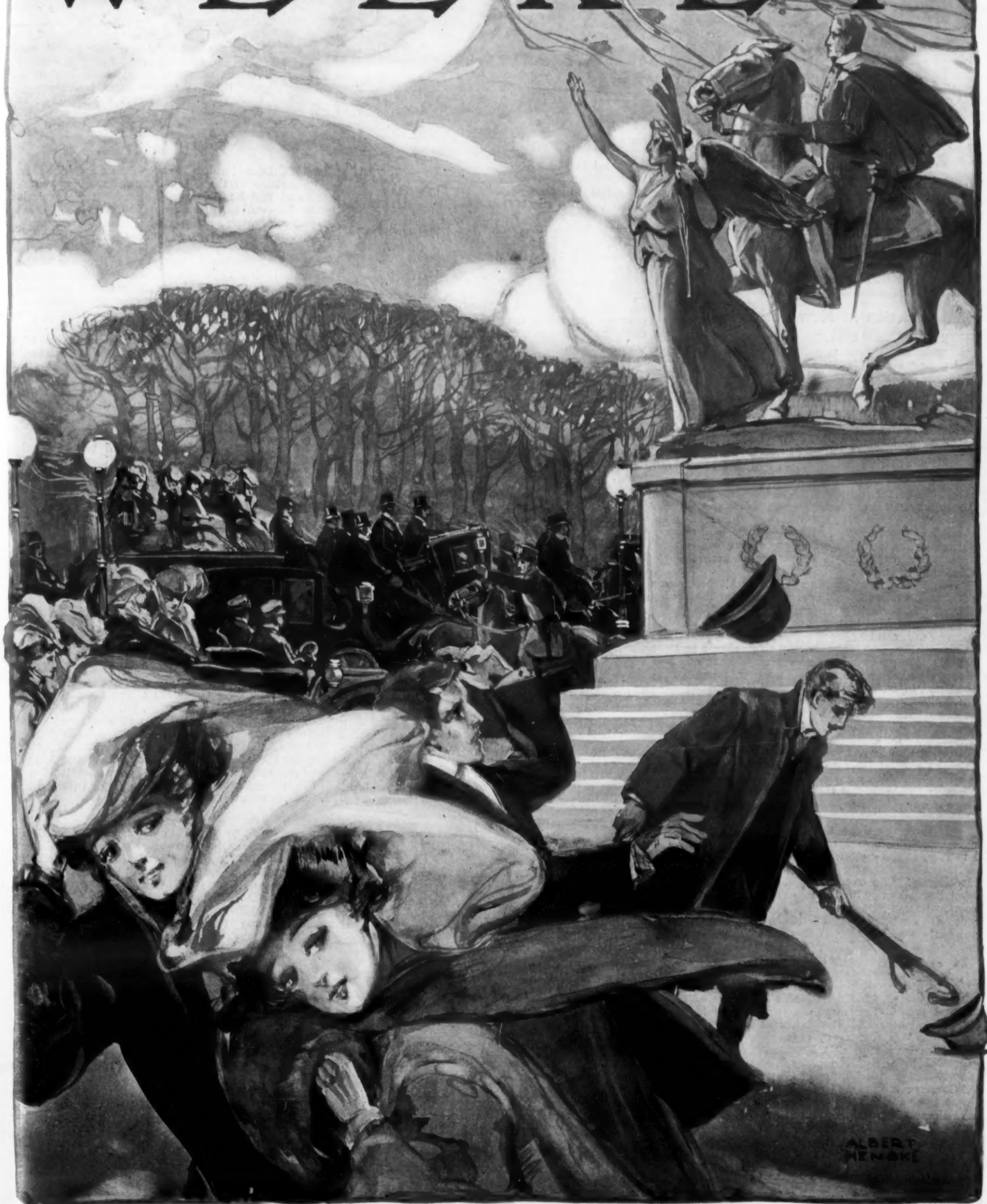
MARCH 14, 1907

PRICE 10 CENTS

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY



MARCH WIND'S PRANKS IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON SCENE NEAR GENERAL SHERMAN'S STATUE, ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK.
Drawn by Albert Hencke.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CIV. No. 2688

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Thursday, March 14, 1907

A Sensation in New York's Politics.

THE PUBLIC and the politicians are both having a sensation. There is a new kind of a Governor and a new kind of politics at the State capital at Albany. Mr. Hughes publicly gives out, "I am nothing of a politician. There is only one kind of politics that has a chance of winning, and that is the kind which gives efficient government. The people are tired of all kinds of politics which do not work for the betterment of administration. I make no mistake when I say that that man is no politician who does not realize that the people are done with the man who will use office for private benefit." These are sentences from recent observations of Governor Hughes. They are full of meat. The Governor has arrived at the conclusion that "the Republican party has an unexampled opportunity. It has its future in its own keeping. The true plan is to solve each question by itself when presented, to the end that honest and efficient government may be secured."

New York's new Governor is having his first experience in public life. He came fresh from the people. He is profoundly impressed by the belief that the people of his great State elected him to the high office he fills, and he proposes to treat all its citizens on an equality—to give every man a fair chance to be heard, and to perform his duties in fulfillment of his pledges, made so often, and everywhere, throughout the State, of a single-minded purpose to give the people the best government he could, without regard to politics or political conditions. Emphasizing his idea, he said in public, recently, "I was not elected to play politics or to build up a political machine, and I am not trying to. I was not elected to settle grudges or to make appointments to settle grudges, and I have not done so. When any citizen enters the executive chamber he should feel that he has the same rights there as any other man, or as the temporary occupant of that chamber."

The Governor chose the right time and place to notify the leaders of his party of their danger when he spoke, at the capital of the State, at the dinner of the Albany County Republican organization and bluntly said, "No one can convince me that he is a loyal Republican, with the interests of the party at heart, who will misuse official position or will be content with anything short of the best service to the people." The Governor distinctly said that he was not opposed to organization, but that he believed that organization is essential to successful effort, and "that no sane man would expect any political undertaking to be successful which is not skillfully organized and wisely managed," but, he added, the success of the political organization must depend upon its ideals. "No matter how skillfully constructed or astutely led, the people will smash any organization that is devoted to selfish interests." Resentment was promptly expressed by one of the party bosses at this outspoken, clear-cut declaration of Governor Hughes, but the Governor has marked out his course and will follow it to the end. If the Republican party cannot learn the lessons of the day it will be doomed to defeat, and the time had come for some one to put the stern realities of the situation before the people.

There are those who will take exception to the expressions of Governor Hughes. But why should they? Has the Republican party wandered so far from the principles of free government that it has forgotten them entirely? If so, it is high time that some one in authority should remind them that such principles still exist.

One Hundred Years of Savings Banks.

IN MARCH, 1807, an act was passed in the British Parliament which created the first savings bank and established a system which has extended over a large part of the civilized globe. The United States, which was both young and poor at the time, was a little slower than some other countries in following England's lead, but we did this early enough to get "honorable mention" by the historians and statisticians who wrote about the system around the middle of the nineteenth century. The Philadelphia Savings Fund Association, in the city of that name, opened for business in November, 1816, and the Provident Institution for Savings started in Boston in December of that year. That was the beginning of the savings bank as an institution in the United States. In recent times we have far surpassed England in this field, and have taken the first place among the nations. New York, with deposits of approximately \$1,400,000,000, heads the list of States in the extent of use of savings banks, with Massachusetts, \$650,000,000, second. New York City, of course, is far ahead of any other towns in the country, and the Bowery Savings Bank, with deposits of over \$104,000,000, leads all the institutions of that sort in the world.

At this moment the deposits in the savings banks of the United States aggregate \$3,400,000,000. They have doubled since 1894. That is to say, in the thirteen years in which the population of the country has increased to the extent of twenty-six per cent., the savings-bank deposits have grown 100 per cent. This is a striking illustration not only of the growth in the country's prosperity but of the diffusion of that prosperity among the wage workers of the poorer classes. They are the persons who patronize the savings banks. The number of the depositors in the savings banks of the country is about 8,000,000, which makes the average for each about \$425.

The deposits in the savings banks of the United States in 1907 are three and two-thirds times as great as the entire interest-bearing debt of the national government. They exceed the aggregate tangible, marketable property, real and personal, of the whole United States in 1840. And all of this vast accumulation of \$3,400,000,000 represents the savings, and only a part of the savings, of the laborers, mechanics, clerks, and the rest of the humbler wage workers of the country. Institutions loosely called by this name existed in Hamburg, Zurich, and one or two other places a few years prior to 1807. But the savings banks under the plan made familiar to us originated in England in that year, and the man who is entitled to the honor of creating the system is Samuel Whitbread, a member of the British Parliament. The present generation has seen the observance of centennials which deserved far less recognition than does that of the establishment of the savings-bank system. And men who did much less for humanity than Samuel Whitbread (whose name is never mentioned) have been placed on the roll of the world's benefactors.

New York's Corrupt Police.

THE MOST corrupt police force in this country is said to be that in New York City. From "the finest," as it was formerly called, it has dropped, through the degrading influence of Tammany Hall's debasing power, to the lowest and meanest. So powerful has the police force of New York City become as a political factor that it has been able to defeat every legislative measure of reform affecting the department for the past ten years. We have long believed that the system is so completely saturated with corruption that there is but one way to find relief, and that is by a measure sweeping out of existence the entire police force, and authorizing a commission to name a new body made up of what remnants of good there may be in the old, with the necessary addition of new material to complete it.

The time will come, in our judgment, when a State constabulary bill will be generally regarded as essential to the reformation of the gross abuses of the police department of New York City. But, until that time does come, we must seek such palliation of these evils as can be found in minor legislative acts. The bill to give the police commissioner of New York City power to enforce discipline a very moderate in its provisions, and the fact that a corruption fund has been contributed and that police officials have been delegated to oppose the measure at Albany, is the best proof that the proposed legislation should be promptly enacted.

Nor should the Republican members of the Legislature lose sight of the fact that one of the most powerful and effective instrumentalities of Tammany Hall in debauching and controlling elections in this great city is found in its domination of the police force. In spite of all the ballot reform measures it has been demonstrated that corruption of the grossest kind still prevails at every election in New York City, and that Tammany Hall invariably profits by it. Therefore, both from the standpoint of the public safety and of honest elections, police-reform legislation is absolutely essential.

Hearst's Ambition Is the Senate.

THE AMBITION of Mr. Hearst is a seat in the United States Senate. By the action of the Democratic Secretary of State of New York, Hearst's Independence League has been officially recognized as a polit-

ical party with a right to its primaries and conventions, and to nominate candidates the same as the Republican and Democratic parties. It is also qualified, by the number of votes it cast last fall, to a column on the official ballot. This puts it in the power of Mr. Hearst and his Independence League to hold a club over the Democratic party and to threaten it with a competitive ticket if it does not yield to Mr. Hearst's demands. He may have been entirely sincere in his public statement that he will never again be a candidate for public office, and that may debar him from seeking the nomination for the governorship or for the presidency, but it will not debar him from retaining the ambition, which it is understood he has long cherished, of seeking a seat in the United States Senate, and thus succeeding to the honors once conferred upon his father. This is a laudable ambition, and if Mr. Hearst, through the power he now wields in the politics of New York State, demands as the price of his loyalty to the Democratic party a seat in the Senate whenever the Democracy secures control of the State, he may yet win the long-coveted prize. But he need not plan for an early realization of his hopes, for there is little prospect at present that the control of the Legislature of this State, with its overwhelming Republican majority, will pass into the hands of the Democracy.

The Plain Truth.

IF THE result of the Thaw trial should be the incarceration of the defendant in Matteawan, on the ground that he is insane, it is a foregone conclusion that he would soon be enjoying his freedom. The case of Preusser, the Albany (N. Y.) man, who committed what used to be known as murder before the insanity and "brain-storm" defense became so popular, has not been forgotten by everybody. Preusser had influential friends and able lawyers, and was adjudged insane, was committed to an asylum as a crazy man, and in six weeks' time was pronounced entirely recovered, and was accordingly released. Recently he was arrested for keeping a bucket-shop in Jersey City. Far be it from us to criticize the conduct of a criminal case which is *sub judice*; we only wish to observe that the danger of Thaw's spending the rest of his days in an asylum for the insane is so remote as to be left out of the calculations of himself, his counsel, and the public. It's an easy way out.

ONCE more the situation at Panama has shifted. The President has determined to intrust the work to the capable hands of army engineers. Whether it is to be a sea-level or a lock canal, or a combination of both, still appears to be an open question, but the determination of the President to build the canal and to build it as quickly and as well as possible has not yielded in the slightest degree. Criticism has been heard concerning the frequent changes in engineers, and the action of the President in overruling the majority opinion of the engineering body which first considered the matter, but when we recall the difficulties that de Lesseps had, and the changes he was compelled to make in his plans, great an engineer as he was, we need not be surprised at what has happened at Panama. The work involves, first, a stupendous engineering problem, and, secondly, the great problem concerning the labor supply for constructive work. We may have gone into the matter somewhat impulsively and sought to solve these problems in an off-hand way, and perhaps have spent the nation's money rather freely in getting down to work, but the President has a way of overcoming obstacles at whatever cost of money or experience. We believe that he is nearing the solution of the most perplexing questions concerning the Panama Canal. Engineers may come and go, and plans may be drawn and re-drawn, but the forces of the administration move relentlessly on toward the accomplishment of their purposes.

IT IS difficult to see what other conclusion the Court of Appeals could have reached in the case of George W. Perkins, as vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, than that which it has just promulgated as the decision of its majority. Mr. Perkins, because of a contribution he made from the funds of the life-insurance company to the Republican campaign fund in 1904, was accused of larceny. He made no effort to conceal his action and defended it on the ground that it was done because it was believed to be in the company's interest to have Roosevelt elected to the presidency. Judge Gray, who incidentally, it might be said, is a Democrat, in rendering the decision of the majority, says that "the essential element of the 'intent to deprive and defraud' is nowhere to be found, and there is no just basis for the inference," and he holds that the facts "showed that the design to injure, the motive to despoil the company, the wrongful purpose, were all lacking in the information which was laid before the magistrate," and therefore "the warrant and all proceedings under it were absolutely void." This decision is most important, because similar accusations have been made against a large number of corporation officials in connection with campaign contributions. Under the statute such contributions are now forbidden, and the decision in the case of Mr. Perkins will, no doubt, put an end to any other litigation that might have been contemplated. We regard it as a complete defense and justification of Mr. Perkins, and it is precisely what we expected, for no one could question his integrity and good faith.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE RECENT resignation of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, was quickly followed by that of John F. Stevens, chief engineer in charge of the construction work, who had a fair prospect of being put at the head of the enterprise. Mr. Stevens is said to have grown "heady" and dictatorial, and to have written a peculiar and impertinent letter to the President, expressing his views and attitude on canal affairs in terms that left no alternative but to accept his resignation. But, although Mr. Stevens's ability and efficiency



MAJOR GEORGE W. GOETHALS,
The new engineer in charge of Panama
Canal construction
work.

were admittedly great, his withdrawal did not long embarrass the administration. The President promptly designated as Mr. Stevens's successor one of the most capable engineers of the army, Major George W. Goethals, at the same time naming as the major's assistants two other competent officers who are to qualify themselves to be his understudies, so that in event of his absence or disability the work may go on unhindered. This is undoubtedly a wise arrangement. Army officers, unlike civilians, may be depended on to do their duty and to stick to their tasks so long as ordered. Major Goethals has made a fine reputation on extensive river and harbor work and is a member of the general staff. He was appointed to the military academy from New York, of which State he is a native. He and his assistants, while connected with the canal work, will very properly receive large additions to the regular-army pay.

ANENT the recent controversy over the exclusion of Japanese children from the white schools of California it is interesting to note that in our colleges, at least, there is harbored no hostile feeling against aliens of any race or color. In many instances college students have befriended aliens in every possible way, and have tried to make their sojourn in a foreign country an agreeable one. At Columbia University, where there are more different nationalities represented than at any other single college, there is a young Chinese student who is



VI KING WELLINGTON KOO,
A Chinaman who is one of the most popular
students at Columbia.
Earle.

fast becoming very popular with his classmates and associates. His name, in English, is Vi King Wellington Koo, and he is a sophomore. His father is a man of considerable wealth and importance, being former treasurer of the province of Kiang-su and present secretary of state of foreign affairs at Peking. Although this is only Koo's second year at college, he has already accomplished a great deal and is now regarded as one of the ablest men of his class. He is an associate editor of the *Spectator*, Columbia's daily newspaper; a candidate for the 'varsity track team; a leader in collegiate debates; a member of the literary society King's Crown; treasurer of Philolexicon; assistant business manager of the *Columbia Monthly*, the undergraduate illustrated magazine; a member of the French Society, and an enthusiastic participant in college dramatics. He is also secretary of the Chinese Students' League, Eastern branch, and is active in many ways outside his college work. Mr. Koo's name is seen in Chinese characters in the picture.

IT SEEMS almost incredible, in view of the risks and strain of the naval service, that a man-of-war's-man could ever live to be a centenarian. Yet this most unusual thing has happened in the case of William Mackabee, a former American naval sailor, who has attained the great age of 104 years, and who bears the distinction of being the oldest sea-fighter in the United States. Mr. Mackabee was born in Bal-

timore, and joined the navy as an apprentice when only fourteen years of age. He first did duty on board of the famous frigate *Constitution*, and afterward served on a number of historic war-ships, including the *Delaware*, the *Ohio*, the *Connecticut*, and the *Congress*. During his active career as a seaman he made various long voyages and participated in many naval engagements. He had his fill of adventure and danger, but always



WILLIAM MACKABEE,
Who is 104 years of age, and the oldest man-of-war's-man in the
United States.—Bryar.

proved himself brave and faithful. He was retired in 1874, and ever since—for more than a generation—he has lived at the Naval Home on Gray's Ferry Road, in Philadelphia. No inmate of that establishment has a better claim on its hospitality. The venerable man's reminiscences comprise interesting and stirring events. His presence at the home is an honor to the latter, and all visitors are anxious to meet and converse with him.

THE LIVES of the four persons represented in the accompanying photograph cover a romance almost unheard of. On October 2d, 1856, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Noah Davis, near Aurora, Ind., the Hon. A. J. Cotten, associate justice of the probate court, officiating, were wedded J. Wesley Johnson and Henrietta Davis, and John C. Jennison and Mary E. Davis, in the presence of one hundred or more invited guests, only twelve of whom are living. After a lapse of half a century, numerous friends—some of whom traveled for miles—gathered at the Baptist Church at Sparta, Ind., on October 2d, 1906, to celebrate the golden anniversary of the double wedding. There were on this occasion feasting fit for kings and happy times in general. The presents were numerous and valuable, including a gold-headed cane, presented to Mr. Johnson in behalf of the county officials and others, as a slight token of their appreciation of services rendered while he was a member of the general assembly of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, who have always lived near Sparta, Ind., have no children, but have reared and educated eight orphans—five boys and three girls. Mr. and Mrs. Jennison live in Weldon, Ia., and have one daughter and one grandson. There has not been a death in either family in the fifty years. The happy couples took their second bridal trip through the East, and as all are hale and hearty, it is hoped that they have many wedding anniversaries yet to celebrate.



FOUR FIGURES IN A UNIQUE ROMANCE.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Jennison, who were
married at the same time in 1856, and who recently celebrated
a double golden wedding.—Bush.

THE new president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Herman Ridder, is one of the foremost figures in German-American journalism. The New York *Staats-Zeitung*, of which he has been treasurer and manager since 1890, wields a national influence, and is one of the most widely read of all the American newspapers published in the German language. Mr. Ridder is of German parentage, but is himself a native New Yorker. He began his business career as an errand-boy at the age of eleven years, entered the employ of an insurance company in his thirteenth year, and at twenty became an insurance agent. He engaged in newspaper work seven years later, establishing the *Katholisches Volksblatt*, a German Catholic weekly, and in 1885 founded the *Catholic News*, which soon became the leading American paper of that religious denomination. Mr. Ridder has been influential in politics—city, State, and national—as an independent Democrat. He took a prominent part in the Cleveland campaigns, and in the various reform movements in New York City, having been especially active in the German-American Reform Union. Much of his time is devoted to charitable work. His recent election places him at the head of the most powerful publishers' association in the world, and in a position to add greatly to his already extensive influence. He is the first New York City newspaper man who has ever been chosen to direct the affairs of the association.



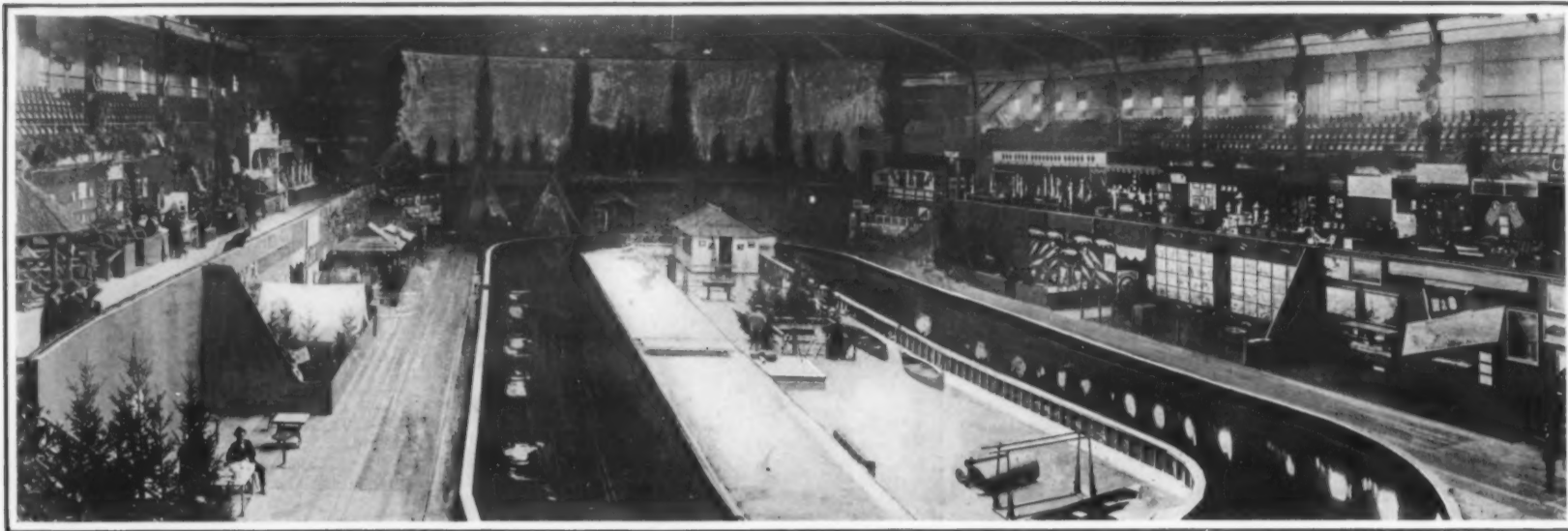
HERMAN RIDDER,
The eminent German journalist, lately
elected president of the American News-
paper Publishers' Association.

IN the fine art of humbugging, while pleasing, a wonder-loving people the managers of American dime museums are past masters. The exhibits at their shows often include "natural" curiosities that nature never dreamed of, and they offer opportunities of exploitation for fakirs of many kinds. One of the latest deceptions practiced on the public by one of these concerns has reference to the case of Miner Hicks, who was buried under a heavy fall of earth and rock in a tunnel at Bakersfield, Cal. Five of Hicks's comrades were killed, but he was protected from injury by a car under which he took refuge, and although he was imprisoned for a couple of weeks he was rescued alive. His case excited international interest. It was announced that Hicks had been engaged to appear at the dime museums at a good salary. Some time afterward a Philadelphia dime museum advertised that it had secured Hicks as an attraction. The public flocked to the place, where they certainly found a man bearing a close resemblance to the noted miner and who told a plausible story of himself. The museum made a good profit while "Hicks" remained with it. Lately it has been learned that the individual claiming to be that person was one Dick Cameron, now a stableman at the Hippodrome in New York. Cameron was paid fifty dollars a week for impersonating Hicks, a salary which is far above what the most expert worker in a stable can hope to earn.



DICK CAMERON,
A Hippodrome stableman who impersonated
a noted miner at a dime
museum.

"SWOLLEN FORTUNES" nearly always prove on investigation to be smaller than they are in popular estimation. In this respect Mr. John D. Rockefeller's wealth appears to be no exception. Not so long ago the Standard Oil magnate was credited with having got together the vast sum of a billion dollars. Recently a man in close relations with him declared that Mr. Rockefeller's fortune did not exceed \$300,000,000. Of course he might have had much more if he had not given away so many tens of millions.



HINTS OF THE WILDERNESS IN NEW YORK'S CHIEF EXHIBITION HALL.

BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE PRESENTED BY THE ANNUAL SPORTSMEN'S SHOW IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE SEASON.

Photograph by Burt G. Phillips.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

WENDELL PHILLIPS GARRISON, of South Orange, N. J., son of the famous abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, for forty-one years editor of the *New York Nation*, and an author.

Otto Goldschmidt, of London, Eng., a prominent musician, and husband of the late Jenny Lind, the famous Swedish singer.

Colonel J. E. Ewing, of Monmouth Beach, N. J., editor of the *New York Financier*, and one of the best-known financial writers in the country.

William Rapp, of Chicago, editor-in-chief of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, and said to be the oldest German editor in the United States.

William Welch, aged 106, of East Lempster, N. H., believed to be the oldest citizen of New Hampshire, the oldest member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the oldest Mason in the United States.

Frank J. Hearne, of Denver, Col., president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Orson D. Munn, of New York, head of the firm publishing the *Scientific American*.

Dr. Oronhyatekha, of Toronto, Ont., a full-blooded Mohawk Indian, founder and head of the Independent Order of Foresters.

James B. Williams, of Glastonbury, Conn., founder of the house which makes the Williams shaving soap.

Samuel Devere, of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the best-known figures on the American vaudeville stage.

Josef Lewinsky, of Vienna, the celebrated Austrian actor.

Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett, of Ontario, chairman of the cities committee in the New York State assembly.

Rev. Joseph M. Ardia, aged ninety-one, of Baltimore, Md., oldest member of the Society of Jesus in the world.

Rosina Brandram, principal contralto of the Savoy Theatre, London.

Mrs. Louise Chauncey, of Little Falls, N. Y., aged 107, widow of a centenarian.

Overworked Hospital Nurses.

A GOVERNMENT commission has been investigating the allegation that on a certain railroad engineers are allowed to work many hours overtime for the sake of increasing their earnings. Consideration for the safety of the traveling public should put an end to so dangerous a system, and general knowledge of its existence will probably be followed by the enactment of laws abolishing it; but, perhaps, an even greater abuse has hitherto received little attention. We refer to the practice in some hospitals of keeping nurses on duty continuously for twenty-four hours or longer. How can the sick expect to receive proper care from attendants exhausted by such long hours? While legislative committees are investigating the conditions of labor, let them not neglect to take measures to protect the nurses and their charges.

WITH men of affairs, Abbott's Bitters are the great tonic and aid to digestion. They are recommended by leading physicians. All druggists'.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



RESCUERS, AFTER THE EXPLOSION IN THE STEWART MINE, DESCENDING THE FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE-FOOT SHAFT IN THE WRECKED CAGE.



SCENE OF THE WORST MINE EXPLOSION IN WEST VIRGINIA'S HISTORY—THE STEWART MINE, AT STEWART, WHERE EIGHTY-SEVEN MEN RECENTLY LOST THEIR LIVES.



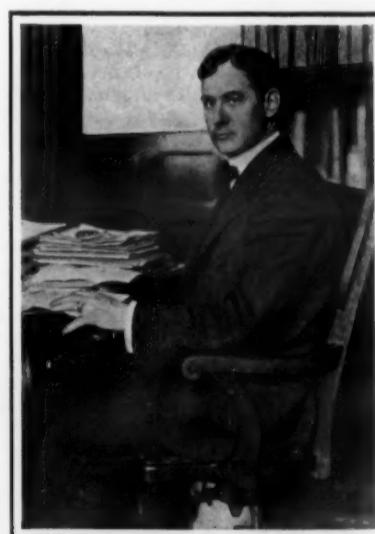
SOME OF THE DESTITUTE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF THE VICTIMS OF THE STEWART MINE EXPLOSION.



SANDY DEANDRY, WHO WAS BLOWN THREE HUNDRED FEET OUT OF THE THOMAS MINE, THE ONLY MAN NOT KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION.



MINING TOWN OF THOMAS, W. VA., WHERE TWENTY-FIVE MEN WERE KILLED LATELY IN A MINE EXPLOSION.



W. J. PAUL, CHIEF MINE INSPECTOR, WHO, WITH GOV. DAWSON, IS INVESTIGATING THE MANY EXPLOSIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA MINES.

PROBING COAL-MINE DISASTERS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

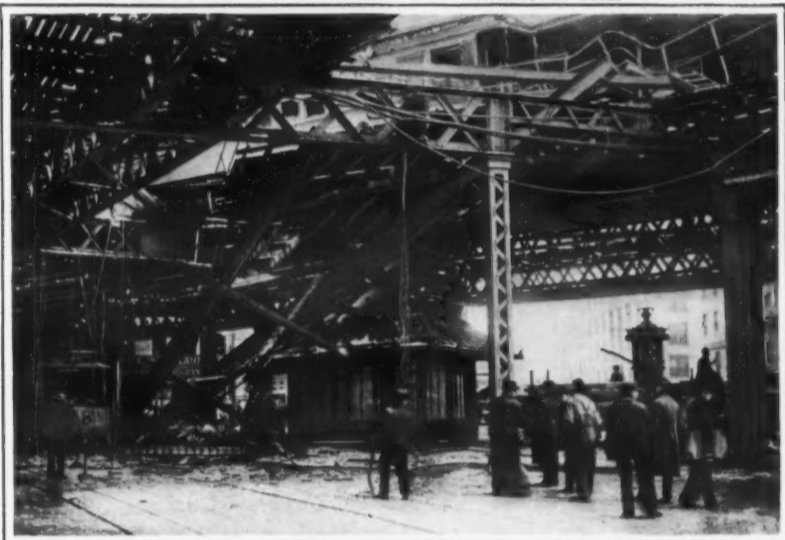
FEATURES AND SCENES OF RECENT TERRIBLE UNDERGROUND EXPLOSIONS, INVOLVING GREAT LOSS OF LIFE, WHICH THE STATE AUTHORITIES ARE NOW INVESTIGATING—IT IS ALLEGED THAT THE OWNERS VIOLATE THE LAW, AND KEEP THEIR MINES IN UNSAFE CONDITION.—Photographs by J. R. Schmidt.



A SUPERB, BUT UNLUCKY, WAR-SHIP—BATTLE-SHIP "CONNECTICUT" COALING OFF STATEN ISLAND AFTER LANDING THIRTY-FIVE TYPHOID-FEVER PATIENTS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—THE VESSEL RECENTLY RAN ON A WEST INDIAN REEF AND WAS BADLY DAMAGED.—D. H. Veltblau, New York.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) THE LATEST PLAN TO ATTRACT FARMERS TO TOWN—"FARMERS' AUCTION" AT BATTLE CREEK, MICH., WHERE MEN FROM THE COUNTRY ARE GIVEN A LUNCH AND PROVIDED WITH AN AUCTIONEER WHO SELLS THEIR PRODUCTS OR OTHER POSSESSIONS, AND ALL WITHOUT EXPENSE TO THE FARMERS.—J. H. Brown, Michigan.



ALMOST A TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE THIRD-AVENUE ELEVATED ROAD AT NEW YORK—DERAILED CAR DRAGGED OVER THE TIES AND PART OF IT HURLED INTO THE STREET, DAMAGING THE ELEVATED STRUCTURE—FIVE PERSONS HURT.—G. P. Burt, New York.



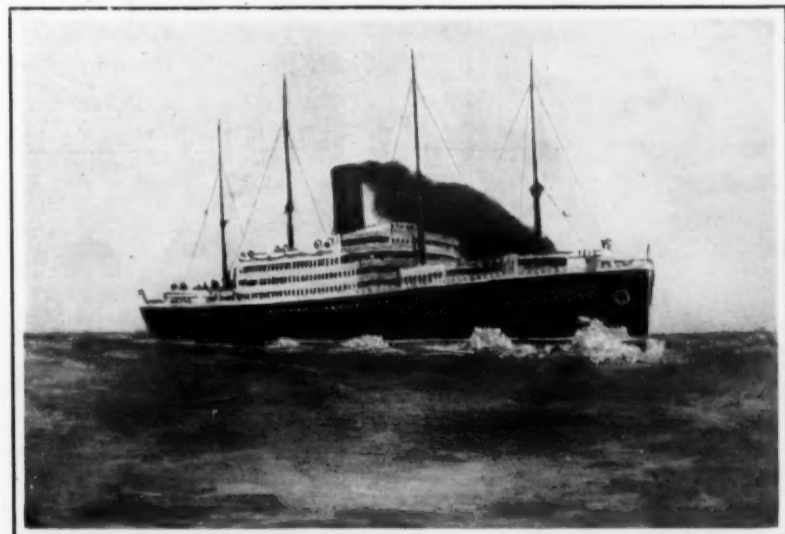
THE LARGEST POLICE BUILDING IN THE WORLD—NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS NOW BEING ERECTED AT GRAND AND CENTRE STREETS, NEW YORK, WHICH WILL BE A REGULAR FORTRESS IN STRENGTH AND EQUIPMENT.—P. B. George, New York.



THE TERRIBLE FAMINE IN RUSSIA AFFECTING 30,000,000 PEOPLE—CROWD OF HUNGRY YOUNG GIRLS WAITING IN THE SNOW IN FRONT OF A "FREE KITCHEN" FOR A SCANTY MEAL.—Nicolas Shishkoff, Russia.



CURIOUS WRECKING OF A STORE AT ELK POINT, S. D.—THE SIDE WALL BLOWN OUT BY A GASOLINE EXPLOSION, BUT THE FRONT PLATE-GLASS WINDOW NOT EVEN CRACKED.—W. R. Martineau, Minnesota.



A \$3,000,000 MERCHANT-VESSEL WRECKED—GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.'S MAGNIFICENT PACIFIC LINER, "DAKOTA," WHICH STRUCK A ROCK FORTY MILES FROM YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, AND MAY BE A TOTAL LOSS—THOSE ON BOARD BARELY ESCAPED WITH THEIR LIVES.—E. Smith, Oregon.



A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION WHICH SHOOK NEW YORK, AND WAS FELT FIFTY MILES AWAY—GREAT HOLE MARKING THE SITE OF THE MAGAZINE NEAR THE PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL AT NORTH BERGEN, N. J., AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF TONS OF DYNAMITE THAT DAMAGED HUNDREDS OF HOUSES AND INJURED MANY PERSONS.—D. H. Veltblau, New York.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—MICHIGAN WINS.

RECENT HAPPENINGS WHICH HAVE EXCITED WIDE ATTENTION, PICTURED BY ARTISTS WHO HAVE "A NOSE FOR NEWS."

A Stupendous International Irrigation Project

By C. J. Blanchard, of the United States Reclamation Service



SITE OF THE GREATEST IRRIGATION DAM IN THE WORLD AT ENGLE, N. M., ADJOINING THE RICHLY MINERALIZED DISTRICT OF THE ORGAN MOUNTAINS—THE DOTTED LINE SHOWS THE HEIGHT OF THE PROJECTED DAM, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE FEET.



THIS CHAPARRAL WILDERNESS, NEAR ENGLE, N. M., WHICH WILL BE FLOODED BY THE BUILDING OF A DIVERSION DAM, FORMING PART OF THE GOVERNMENT'S IMMENSE RIO GRANDE IRRIGATION PROJECT.

THE RIO GRANDE project in New Mexico is one of the largest and most expensive of the several great engineering works which the government is now engaged in building. Aside from the stupendous engineering problems involved in this project, a peculiar interest attaches to it by reason of the region in which it is located. Successful farming by irrigation was practiced here centuries before the Puritans landed on the bleak and inhospitable shores of New England. The Spanish *conquistadores*, when they swept up the valley of the Rio Grande from Mexico, found here a peaceful, thrifty people, dwelling in pueblo communities, their long lines of canals carrying the life-giving water to hundreds of cultivated fields. Primitive as were these methods of agriculture, they sufficed to sustain a large population in peace and contentment. Strangely, too, their communal system of farming, with homes in the pueblos and small cultivated areas near by, is now being adopted, in its essentials, by our later civilization as best adapted to desert conditions.

In the Mesilla valley to-day you will find fields which have been in constant cultivation more than three hundred years, watered by ditches which were dug before the first word of American history was penned. To-day you will find these descendants of the race which twice drove out Coronado and his armored soldiers, dwelling in pueblos and practicing the gentle art of irrigation as did their forefathers, perhaps as far back as the days of Abraham. Certainly their agricultural methods are not unlike those which prevailed in the days of the prophets. Even unto this day their grain is gathered in great willow baskets, is thrashed by the trampling of sheep and goats, and is winnowed by the winds.

During the last twenty years conditions in the valley of the Rio Grande in southern New Mexico and northwestern Texas have been growing acute. Numerous diversions of the stream in the upper reaches in New Mexico and Colorado gradually deprived the old canals below of their supply. Colorado took from New Mexico, New Mexico from Texas, and Texas in turn robbed old Mexico. The fight became interstate and international, and it grew intense in years when the river was low. The comity of nations was threatened more than once, while the feeling between citizens of New Mexico and Texas was at fever heat. A treaty was made with Mexico which prevented further diversion of the Rio Grande in Colorado, and which recognized Mexico's prior rights and the justice of her claim for damages to property of her citizens. For fifteen years the United States has ignored those claims, every attempt to secure congressional action having failed.

One day a long-legged engineer of the government, a man with an inquisitive mind, entered the valley and wandered up the river. He studied the records of stream-flow and examined old plans for irrigation works, and when he found what he wanted, as he finally did, he went back to Washington and reported. Surveyors were sent into the valley. Diamond drills punched holes in the river bed and canal lines were projected. Then a board of engineers went over the plans, approved them, and sent them to Washington, where they were accepted. The problem was only partly solved, however, for here was a valley divided against itself, with citizens short on temper and quick on the trigger, and a dozen other plans to dispose of. An engineer who combines the qualities of an Ericsson and a Richelieu was dispatched to present the government's new plan.

His patience, tact, and perseverance were rewarded. A great mass-meeting was held in El Paso, and Mexico, Texas, and New Mexico enthusiastically ratified a pact of peace and pledged support to the government scheme.

The proposition of the government engineers was this: The United States agrees to construct irrigation works which will furnish an adequate supply of water for 180,000 acres of land in New Mexico and Texas, and to permit enough water to flow down the river to irrigate the lands in Mexico which had been deprived of their water supply. The land-owners in New Mexico and Texas whose property is to be benefited agreed to mortgage their lands as security for the repayment of the cost of the work, and Mexico promised to cancel her claims for damage in return for the water delivered her. To-day Texas and New Mexico citizens are working as one man for the success of the project. It will succeed, for there is no richer, finer land out of doors than this same valley from El Paso, Tex., to Engle, N. M.

The most striking feature about the Rio Grande project is the Engle dam. It is difficult to describe this ponderous structure of masonry, which will rise 255 feet from foundation to parapet, and will be 1,150 feet long on top. If you can imagine a structure nearly as high as the Flatiron building and more than three city blocks long, you will appreciate the massiveness of this dam. It will wedge the lower end of a canyon forty miles long, and it will check and hold the biggest flood ever known in the Rio Grande. The capacity of this storage work makes the Croton reservoir look like a mill-pond. It will make a great lake forty miles long, more than a hundred feet deep, and containing sufficient water to cover 2,000,000 acres one foot deep. Even the great Assouan dam of Egypt stores only half as much. The Engle dam, with its great gates, its sluicing tunnels, and capacious spillways, will cost \$5,300,000. Its stored waters will be led in broad canals to irrigate 180,000 acres of land, or twice the

acreage now supplied by the entire stream in this country. The cost of the entire work is estimated at \$7,200,000, or an average of \$40 for each acre irrigated.

Under the terms of the reclamation law the irrigated lands must be subdivided into farms of not more than eighty acres each, to be occupied by an actual resident who must cultivate the land. Every dollar expended must be returned to the government by the land-owners in ten years after completion, but without interest. Unafraid of what in other sections would seem an impossible tax, the farmers of the Rio Grande valley had no hesitation in mortgaging their lands to the government as security for repayment of the cost of the works. Lands without water in the valley are valueless, while irrigated lands sell readily for from \$100 to \$600 per acre. The principal market for the farm products of the valley is El Paso, and the irrigated lands are traversed by two transcontinental lines of railway.

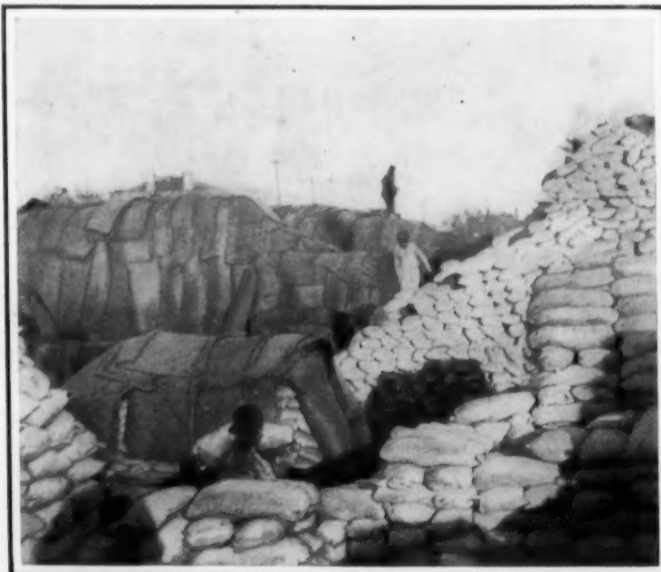
The valley has an extreme length of fifty-five miles and a width of from five to seven miles. It is bounded on the east and west by lofty mountain ranges, the highest of which, the Organ Mountains, attain an elevation of 8,000 feet. The general elevation of the valley is about 4,000 feet. Its annual rainfall is about nine inches. The range of temperature is as follows: Mean annual, 56.6 degrees; maximum, 1904, 101 degrees; minimum, 4 degrees; humidity, 33 degrees.

Concrete Telephone Poles.

IN VIEW of the growing scarcity of timber, the experiments now being made by the Richmond Home Telephone Company, of Richmond, Ind., with concrete poles, are of special interest. Each of these poles consists of a skeleton of four corrugated iron rods, covered with ordinary concrete, the material being poured about the framework while it is inclosed in a box-like mould. The average life of a pine telephone or telegraph pole is five or six years. Concrete poles, it is said, cannot be affected by soil conditions, which hastens the decay of wood, are perfectly straight, and cost less than pine.

American Flour the Rage in North China.

IT IS reported in North China that the boycott on American goods is still in force in the south. A recent telegram stated that there was a special ban on American flour. On the day that this telegram was received the river front at Tien-Tsin for a quarter of a mile was piled high with flour from the Pacific coast. The picture on this page shows only one end of this great shipment. Many piles were covered with coarse matting. Others were being carted away in every conceivable manner. Long lines of men with two bags each were hustling it into godowns to be held for winter sales. Others were taking it on donkey-back, in wheel-barrows and in two-wheeled carts to the native city and the nearer villages. Still more was being loaded on canal-boats, to be hurried into the interior before freezing weather should close navigation. By the first of January only piles of discarded matting remained on the river front of Tien-Tsin; while in the homes of a thousand cities and villages in the northern provinces the tables were spread with bread made from good American flour.



NO BOYCOTT ON AMERICAN BREAD-STUFFS IN CHINA.

THOUSANDS OF BAGS OF FLOUR FROM THE PACIFIC COAST PILED UP FOR A QUARTER OF A MILE ON THE RIVER FRONT AT TIEN-TSIN.

Photograph by Arthur Singen.



WOMEN UNLOADING BANANAS FROM A TRAIN AND CARRYING THEM ON THEIR HEADS TO A STEAMSHIP DOCK.



A WAGON-LOAD OF BANANAS EN ROUTE FROM THE PLANTATION TO THE TRAIN.



A BANANA CUTTER RETURNING HOME FROM WORK.



GREAT PILES OF BANANAS ON A STEAMSHIP DOCK AWAITING SHIPMENT TO THE NEW YORK MARKET.



GENERAL VIEW OF A WELL-CONDUCTED AND PROFITABLE BANANA PLANTATION NEAR PORT ANTONIO.

THE THRIVING BANANA INDUSTRY OF THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

HOW THE FRUIT IS RAISED ON THE EARTHQUAKE-SHAKEN ISLAND, GATHERED AND TRANSPORTED TO THE OUTER WORLD.—Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

The Banana the Mainstay of Jamaica.

THE WORLD'S appetite for bananas is growing. The importations from the West Indies into England increased thirty per cent. during the last fiscal year, and Jamaica alone furnished to the United States from twelve to fifteen million "stems" or bunches in the same period, having a value in this country of as many million dollars. Bananas are, in fact, the backbone of Jamaica's export trade and the chief item of her prosperity. Sugar was once her important crop, but its cultivation is no longer possible, and on many vast plantations the banana orchard has taken the place of the cane-field. Many thousands of acres are owned or leased by corporate interests, but many thousands more are in the hands of small planters.

Port Antonio is the great banana depot of Jamaica. Banana orchards surround it, and train-loads of the pale-green fruit—for it is ripened after cutting—are continually discharged on its roomy wharves. There one may see hundreds of sturdy negro "mammies" in bright-hued costumes, bearing on their heads (cushioned with a wad of dried banana leaves) the stems of fruit as they are taken from railroad car to steamer. The few men who are present merely supervise the work. The labor in the fields—especially that of cutting the bunches when they are fully grown—is done by men.

The "tree," so-called, is really a gigantic herbaceous plant, which forms a trunk fifteen or twenty feet high, from which all the huge leaves—some of them ten feet long by two feet wide—radiate. Several clusters of fruit grow on one plant, which dies after



WHERE THE STATE OF NEW YORK WAS BORN.

FIERO HOMESTEAD, WHITE PLAINS, SITE OF THE COURT-HOUSE WHERE STATEHOOD WAS PROCLAIMED IN 1776, WHICH MAY BE ACQUIRED BY THE STATE.—H. D. Blauvelt.

the bananas reach maturity. The weight of a single cluster is sometimes as much as eighty pounds. There are as many varieties of banana as there are of apples—at least twenty-five varieties figuring in the West Indian production, and eleven reaching this country. Jamaica, however, exports only one variety.

Index for Leslie's Weekly.

A CAREFULLY prepared index of the contents of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for the year 1906 has been printed, and will be sent on receipt of a ten-cent stamp to pay for postage, to those of our readers who may desire it. Immediate application should be made. Address "Index Department," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A Delicious Drink.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A TEASPOONFUL added to a glass of water and sugar to suit invigorates and refreshes.

Unsweetened Condensed Milk.

PEERLESS Brand Evaporated-Cream is ideal milk, collected under perfect sanitary conditions, condensed in vacuo to the consistency of cream, preserved by sterilization only. Suitable for any modification and adapted to all purposes where milk or cream is required.



A RAILWAY MAGNATE ON THE WITNESS-STAND.

CHARACTERISTIC POSES OF MR. E. H. HARRIMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, WHILE GIVING SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY CONCERNING HIS RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION RECENTLY AT NEW YORK.—*Drawn by Arthur Lewis.*



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) CURIOUS NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN CHINA—FANTASTIC PERFORMANCE BY NATIVES ON STILTS.—Wheeler Sammons, New York.



WHERE HORSES MAY NOT FISH—ODD SIGN ON A BRIDGE NEAR BLUE ISLAND, ILL.—W. A. Rowley, Illinois.



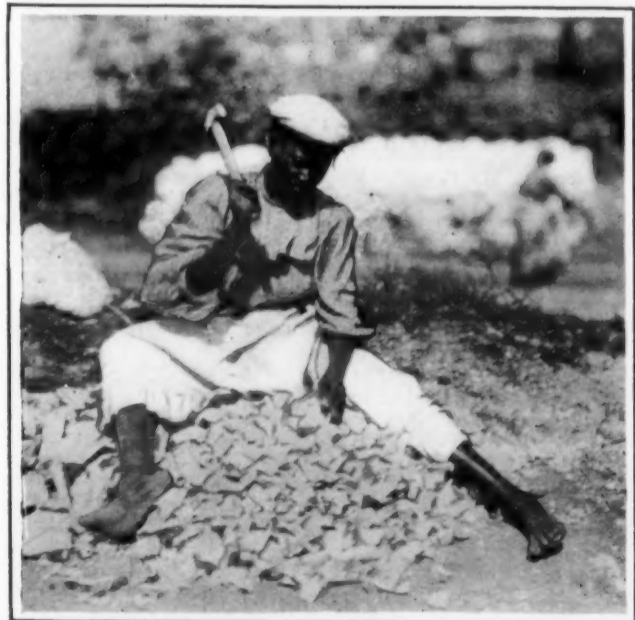
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) EXTRAORDINARY PHOTOGRAPH OF A FIREWORKS DISPLAY AT THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE, LAKE WORTH, FLA.—M. B. Claussen, Florida.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) TYPICAL YOUNG CROW INDIAN IN "FULL DRESS"—WEARING A PORCUPINE HEAD-DESS, FEATHER ROSETTES, AND A BREASTPLATE OF BIRDS' BONES.—Richard Throssel, Montana.



BRUN AS A LINEMAN—A TRAINED BEAR CLIMBING A TELEGRAPH POLE. Frederick J. Stein, New York.



ODD SIGHT IN JAMAICA—NEGRO WOMAN BREAKING STONE IN A QUARRY NEAR PORT ANTONIO.—D. H. Veltblau, New York.



THE WORLD'S GREATEST RAILROAD TUNNEL—ENTRANCE TO THE SIMPLON TUNNEL ON THE ITALIAN SIDE OF THE ALPS.—Brewster Reamey, Switzerland.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, FLORIDA THE SECOND, AND MONTANA THE THIRD.

Crime in New York as the Jurymen Sees It

By Harry P. Mawson

A JURY panel, as it is called, consists of about 200 names, and assuming that three-fourths answer the call in court we thus have 150 citizens from whom the various juries are to be drawn for that term of court, less those who have some very valid excuse. Each term of court lasts nominally four weeks, and during that period, if it is a criminal term, the citizen juror will have an adequate opportunity of judging how the wheels of justice work, and how the laws for which he himself is responsible are administered.

The first thing of which he will be soundly convinced is that the present jury system is an utterly indefensible abridgment of personal liberty—thought and action. He will be annoyed at the conditions. He will lose his temper, his time, and his money, and on the spot vow that the town may go to the "demnition bow-wows," and also his political party, but he will never vote again and get into this awful mess. Well, no wonder, for this is what happens: A talesman takes his seat and the district attorney first takes his pedigree—age, occupation, married or single, number of children, sons or daughters, where he lives, whether he knows the defendant or any one connected with the district attorney's office, any of the deceased or defendant's relatives, if a capital case, whether he has ever served on such a case, whether he has read anything in the newspapers about the case. This latter question is the giant fool-killer of the lot asked the talesman and excites his ire and derision. For if he is so dead to the world that he does not read newspapers, his intelligence is of such abnormal dullness that he is of no use to either side. Now all this time the 149 other citizens are enjoying the fetid atmosphere of the court-room, wondering where it will all end and cursing everything connected with the system. Hour after hour seems to be slipping away and the legal wind-bags around the table never seem to tire of talking.

After all that is said and done, there is but one question that should be insistently asked, and that is, "Do you know of any reason why you cannot give this defendant a full, fair, and impartial trial?" There can be but two answers to that question—one is "yes" and the other "no," and the citizen is either unfit or fit to try the case. It is astonishing, too, how many talesmen have a prejudice? When called up for examination, against capital punishment. "How long have you had this prejudice," asks the assistant district attorney, which causes a knowing smile to flit about the court-room. The talesman does not smile; he is too sheepish or indignant.

Perhaps the most exasperating of all cases to try, for both judge and jury, are the infractions of the excise law, particularly as regards Sunday selling. In the latter respect the law in most cases is a dead letter and trying the saloon keeper is a roaring farce. In not one case in a hundred is a conviction secured. The East Siders, from the Battery to the limits of the Bronx, are opposed to it, deride it, and do all they can to evade it and to protect its evaders.

Then, too, the process by which the authorities seek to enforce this law appears to the jurymen to play directly into the hands of the law-breakers. The municipal police never, under any circumstances, of their own volition arrest a saloon keeper. The latter is their best friend. The *modus operandi* of securing evidence is entirely relegated to the State excise officers. These are in reality "plain-clothes men," working in pairs, who do the detective work, but, by some oversight, the power of arrest is denied them. Therein lies all the difficulty. If these State officers had the power of arrest for the infraction of this State law, and thus of securing witnesses besides themselves to its evasion, the law might be fairly well enforced, but so long as they play the role of private detectives, it is hopeless to expect convictions. Another factor operating against the enforcement of law by jury trials is that a good percentage of the jurors summoned are men born in continental Europe, where liquor selling on Sunday is a time-honored custom, and these men cannot be brought to see any wrong in breaking this law, nor to a conviction of the offender, particularly when the only evidence produced by the people is that of the excise officers.

Now take a typical case. Two excise officers, acting under special instructions from the State excise commissioner, testified that they went one Sunday afternoon, at about half-past two, to an upper East Side saloon, found the side doors wide open, and, upon entering, claimed they saw the proprietor behind the bar, selling liquor to six or eight other men. They bought two glasses of whiskey and paid the proprietor the money. Then they left, and two days afterward the alleged law-breaker was arrested. The defense was an *alibi*. His entire family, from his mother down, and all of his friends who could be impressed for the purpose, swore that the defendant attended his mother's birthday party from eleven o'clock that morning until six at night. The thing was splendidly rehearsed; in fact, so perfect in their lines was this company of perjured comedians that the last witness started in with (before the counsel could ask a question), "Vell, I went to Mrs. Bernstein's birthday party."

This was the last straw. The gravity of the court was not resumed for several seconds. This little comedy, however, gave the assistant district attorney an opening, and he denounced, in his address to

the jury, the whole of the evidence as rank perjury. The judge in his address intimated the same, and yet the nine aliens from continental Europe could not be induced by the evidence or the arguments of the three American-born jurymen to convict the defendant, the trial resulting in a disagreement. The jury learned afterward that this was the second time the man had been tried, with the same perjured defense and the same result.

One noted factor in causing these East Siders to refuse to convict these Sunday sellers is that the penalty a liquor dealer incurs for an infraction of the Sunday law is so heavy that, to a juror's mind, the dealer must feel immune from prosecution or receive protection from the constituted authorities to induce him to run the risk of (upon conviction) being fined \$1,600 (twice the amount of the license), and furthermore, be debarred from carrying on his business for three years. But the police believe in it. As a graft producer it has no equal.

To add to the difficulties of securing a jury of sufficient intelligence and of a standard of citizenship to discriminate between right and wrong, the petty criminal is always helped to evade responsibility for his crime by a class of lawyers that are as great criminals as the thief himself. Such tall swearing the juror never, even in his own palmy days (for we all lie), dreamed as possible. The one almost universal line of defense for the petty criminal is the fabricated alibi. Swear the accused was miles away from the scene of action at the precise moment the crime was committed, and swear, swear, and stick to the lie.

The working up of a case against an accused citizen should be the fine art of criminal practice. The case rests upon it and a conviction cannot be had where it is faulty. In New York City it is often inefficiently done, most of the fault for which can be laid at the door of the police department. On the stand the policeman makes a poor witness. He appears there armed with nothing but his memory, and this is more often defective than otherwise. At the police station it is the rule to enter on the books every detail of the case, and the policeman who appears as a witness should bring with him a written copy of those entries, so as to refresh his memory. Often several months intervene between arrest and trial, and more intelligent people than the average policeman suffer from *lapses memoriae*. Again, as the jurymen see things, some cases in themselves of minor importance, but nevertheless serious infractions of the law, are handled by the police in a slovenly and inept manner. I will cite a sample case.

An Italian and his wife kept an eating-stand on the upper East Side. One summer night four other Italians, passing by, asked to be served with clams, for which twenty cents was asked in payment. A dispute arose as to the number of clams served, and while the keeper of the stand was stooping over counting the shells one of the other Italians drew a razor and slashed him across the face, from the lobe of the ear to the corner of the mouth. Such a cut I never saw. I could only think of a butcher slashing open a rib of beef with his cleaver. The welt from the scar was as thick as a stout whipcord. For this cut the Italian received eight years—a light sentence in proportion to the size of the cut. While the cutting was being done another of these Italian banditti drew a revolver and fired point blank at the man and his wife, but, like most of the Latin race, he was a bad shot, and the bullet went wide. Two policemen, standing a block away, hearing the shot and the screams of the women, rushed up just in time to arrest the whole party, the one Italian having the smoking revolver in his hand. Upon examination, then and there, it was found that the revolver was not loaded. Now, had these policemen been as shrewd as the Italian, they would have searched the ground for the cartridges, which he evidently threw away when he saw the policemen coming; but no, not until they reached the police station was this thought of, and then it was too late, as any one could have placed the cartridges there on the pavement, where they were subsequently found several hours after the arrest. Of the two officers who were concerned in this arrest only one appeared in court, and the revolver was not produced at all. Now, an indictment must set forth, in order to prove intent to kill, that the pistol was "loaded with powder and ball," and as this could not be proved, the jury was compelled to acquit the defendant.

As I looked over to the defendant from the jury box I realized that here was a delightful subject for the student in criminology. His head was so flat it seemed as if an egg might be balanced there without much difficulty. His hair and eyebrows almost met over what went for his forehead. The ears were huge and stuck out straight from his head, the back of which looked like the side of a wall. The eyes were close together, small, glittering, and of the ferocity of a hyena. The mouth was half open all the time, and the man sat at the table with a peculiar kind of stillness, seeming hardly to breathe. Most remarkable of all was his color—a sort of livid green. After the trial was over, and the man was free, his counsel exultantly informed several members of the jury, privately, that his client had just completed a ten years' sentence for manslaughter. The fellow's personality now explained itself. His color was the prison pallor

not yet worn off, and that almost inanimate stillness was that peculiar self-containedness noticeable in the long-time convict. What a pity the people's case was so defective! What a shame that that lawyer could not have been placed in the box on the charge of collusion and compounding a felony!

The "sick-engineer" copper-mining swindle was one of the cleverest of the many clever swindles worked to a successful issue. This swindle struck out boldly to "do up" the rich. For the jurymen the trial was a thrill from start to finish. If he had any doubts of the remorseless cupidity, the insatiate greed, of even those who have money to get more, they were dispelled by what transpired. It was all such a leveling down of the ideals of right, that wrong was always on top. The jury had hard work to determine from time to time whether they were trying the prisoner at the bar or the witnesses for the State. The most dramatic incident of all was the appearance on the stand of the real engineer, who had fallen in a moment of extreme pressure and subsequently turned State's evidence, with a cropped head, a blasted reputation, and a ruined career. It was the drama of a life ruined by remorseless cupidity. Most illuminating of all to the citizen juror's mind was the fact that the prisoner at the bar had been out on \$20,000 bail, furnished by an East Side politician closely allied to the firm of lawyers which was defending him. Where did the \$20,000 bail come from? was the irresistible question each juror asked himself. The inevitable answer was, from the proceeds of his crime. Now, no one citizen out of the twelve jurors in the box, each one chosen as the prisoner's peer, because he was, presumably, a righteous citizen, could have stood upon his head and secured \$20,000 bail if charged with all the crimes in the Decalogue. Then why should this man of many aliases and a record of nefarious actions, and a continuous performance of evading the law and conviction, have a higher opportunity of walking the streets when under indictment than the poor man, and merely because he had the stolen money in his counsel's pocket?

On the last morning of the trial the prisoner boldly proclaimed to the jury, ostensibly, however, to his lawyer, that he had just bet \$250 with—naming a well-known gambler—that it would be an acquittal. Unfortunately the presiding justice was not in his seat at the moment. Once in the jury-room, some delectable view-points upon citizenship became apparent. The prisoner had operated under numerous aliases, and when this was adversely commented upon, one juror spoke up quite indignantly that a close friend of his was doing business in New York at three different places and under three different names and making "good money" all the time. Where was the harm? He got such a dressing down from some of the jurors that he was not heard from afterward, except to vote with the majority.

One thing more is of equal importance, and that is that citizens should be educated up to their civic duties. They need it badly. The average juror does not understand a juror's duty, which is nothing more, summed up, than to find a verdict in accordance with the evidence, giving the accused the benefit of all possible reasonable doubt. The juror punishes nobody and exercises no executive faculty to mitigate punishment, *i. e.*, sentence. The judge defines the law and executes it, inflicts its extreme penalty, exercises clemency by a suspension of sentence or reduces its time limit; the juror is sole judge of the facts; the court lays down the law—all of these simple ingredients of a juror's duty should be printed as a catechism and handed to each juror as he enters the box, for study and reflection.

The Whole Family.

MOTHER FINDS A FOOD FOR GROWN-UPS AND CHILDREN AS WELL.

FOOD that can be eaten with relish and benefit by the children, as well as the older members of the family, makes a pleasant household commodity.

Such a food is Grape-Nuts. It not only agrees with and builds up children, but older persons who, from bad habits of eating, have become dyspeptics.

A Philadelphia lady, after being benefited herself, persuaded her husband to try Grape-Nuts for stomach trouble. She writes:

"About eight years ago I had a severe attack of congestion of stomach and bowels. From that time on I had to be very careful about eating, as nearly every kind of food then known to me seemed to cause pain.

"Four years ago I commenced to use Grape-Nuts. I grew stronger and better, and from that time I seldom have been without it; have gained in health and strength, and am now heavier than I ever was.

"My husband was also in a bad condition—his stomach became so weak that he could eat hardly anything with comfort. I got him to try Grape-Nuts, and he soon found his stomach trouble had disappeared.

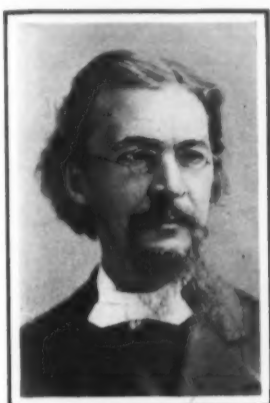
"My girl and boy, three and nine years old, do not want anything else for breakfast but Grape-Nuts, and more healthy children cannot be found." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."

What Notable Men Are Talking About

NEWSPAPERS RESPONSIBLE FOR MORAL PANIC.

BY THE REV. DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, PASTOR OF THE MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW YORK.

IT IS the press undoubtedly that is to a considerable extent responsible for the condition of moral panic existing among the reputable elements of the community. I do not say that as a criticism of the press, but as a statement of fact.



REV. DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST,
Pastor of the Madison Square
Presbyterian Church, New York.
Talk.

Journalism lives upon the exceptional, upon that which is out of the ordinary. It has no interest in that which is usual. The reading public is not, of course, excited by what is usual, and, therefore, there is no money in publishing what is usual. If out of every one hundred men ninety-nine were thieves and profligates and only one behaved himself, it would then be the one who behaved himself that the press would take to its arms

and caress with obituaries. The press is not a mirror held up to nature. It is a grand convex reflector exhibiting in magnified form the distortions of nature. I am not saying this with the purpose of criticising. Perhaps if I were managing a newspaper I would manage it in that way. But the point from which there is no such thing as getting away is that such journalism is not representative, but misrepresentative. It so emphasizes the abnormal that the reading public comes to believe that what is abnormal is really normal.

"RAILROAD BAITING" MEANS HARD TIMES.

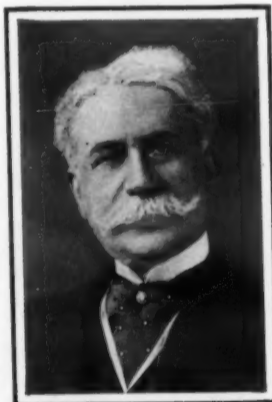
BY ALPHEUS B. STICKNEY, PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

There are hard times ahead if the Legislatures of the various States do not stop tinkering with things which are not fit subjects for legislation. The present railroad baiting is bound to lead to disaster to the country at large if it is not checked. The trouble will come in perhaps three, perhaps four, perhaps five years. It is high time, for the good of the country as a whole, that there should be a let-up to the railroad baiting, which is becoming a favorite sport with legislators and State officers.

PAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

BY JOAQUIM NABUCO, BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR.

Wars between American republics lie already under a general interdict that makes at least the gratuitous ones impossible. Whenever a government has the means to prevent two nations running into war, if that action is disinterestedly exercised, and if it does not create a moral wrong against one of the disputants, does not cripple her national destiny, the world always approves of the friendly offices being offered, of earnest pressure being applied in the interest of peace, while within a short time both the casual would-be belligerents acknowledge their depth of gratitude to the party that avoided bloodshed. Pan-Americanism already has begun to remove from our continent the danger of internecine war, as through the Monroe Doctrine it has averted from it, with one or two exceptions only, during nearly a hundred years, the danger of conflicts with Europe. Still, the future of Pan-Americanism under its present voluntary, spontaneous, even effusive form, depends, above all, on the permanency of the spirit now ruling the governing sphere of this country; that is, a spirit of sympathy toward the other republics, a sentiment which combines your national chivalrousness with your sense of continental kinship.



JOAQUIM NABUCO
Brazilian ambassador to the United States.—Copyright, 1905,
Clinedinst, Wash., D. C.

THE PERIL OF MONEY-WORSHIP.

BY HANNIS TAYLOR, PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

I know of no monster so dangerous to the life of a republic as one who can in a moment throw bewildering millions in one direction or the other, especially when those millions grow out of abnormal legal and economic conditions that should not exist. The omnipotent dispenser may throw his millions in a good direction to-day; it is sure to be in a bad one to-morrow. But most and worst of all, he is an image breaker; he is an iconoclast who shatters the ideals upon which the life of this nation was founded. There was a time when men admired poets, orators, theologians, philos-

ophers, novelists, historians. There was a time when our young men thought it worth while to strive to be like Marshall, Webster, Emerson, and Washington Irving. But how long will those illusions last under the teachings of the new gospel, which proclaims that nothing is really worth while except the brute force wielded by masses of money? If this thing goes on, we can soon close all departments of our universities except those that apply the principles of physical science to the production of material wealth or its equivalent. The long arms of the Federal government may be able to break off the top of the tree, but if we desire to cut to the root of these abnormal accumulations, which are shattering all healthy ideals, we must go for the axe to the armories that hold the reserved powers of the States.

PUBLIC FUNDS SAVED BY FOREST PRESERVATION.

BY UNITED STATES SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEFEW.

The forestry reserve idea began in Switzerland 1,000 years ago. Five hundred years ago the Swiss had a thoroughly scientific service, and, except for that, Switzerland to-day would be depopulated. So it is in Germany. There a scientific system of forestry has been in existence for hundreds of years. All the old European countries have learned this lesson. Italy long ago found herself losing her soil and being robbed of the productiveness of what was left through the denudation of her forests. Poor as Italy is to-day, high as her taxes are—higher than in any other European country—she is spending \$12,000,000 to re-forest her hills. France began this service under Louis XIV. In the last few years she has spent \$18,000,000 for re-foresting, and is now engaged on a scheme involving the expenditure of \$24,000,000 more. It has cost Italy twenty dollars an acre to re-forest her mountains. France is spending thirty-four dollars an acre for the same purpose. But we are now securing the forest reserves without costing the people anything. The forests of Germany now yield the government five dollars an acre; those of Switzerland yield eight dollars an acre. If this service is continued, we shall soon have our own forests self-sustaining. Why should not the government derive an income from these forests, when the purpose is the preservation of the sources of water supply?

THE PROOF OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE BIBLE.

BY GEORGE FREDERICK WRIGHT, PROFESSOR OF THE HARMONY OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION, OBERLIN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Providence is protecting the ark of divine truth which was launched upon the world two thousand years ago. Thirty years ago it was possible for destructive critics to maintain, with a considerable show of reason, that the four gospels were not the product of the first century, but of the latter part of the second, and so were not what we should call genuine documents. It was maintained, for example, with great show of learning, that the fourth gospel was not in existence until after the time of Justin Martyr, while it was contended, and almost universally accepted by German critics, that Tatian's "Diatessaron" was probably the original source from which the gospels were derived.

But Providence had prepared the way for a signal and complete discomfiture of the destructive critics. Ephraem Syrus was known to have written a commentary upon the "Diatessaron," but both it and the "Diatessaron" itself had disappeared for many centuries. About thirty years ago, however, Ephraem's commentary was found in an Armenian monastery in Venice, and soon after two copies of the "Diatessaron," in Arabic, were brought to light. These demonstrated that the "Diatessaron," prepared before the middle of the second century, was merely a harmony of the gospels, showing, that the gospels themselves must have been in existence in the latter part of the first century.

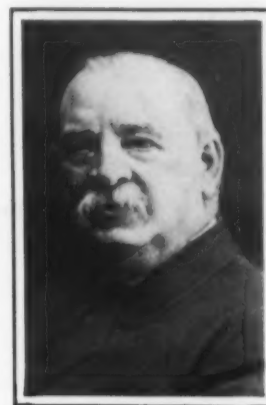
These discoveries and some others compelled even Harnack to surrender and declare that the traditional dates given to the early Christian literature were substantially correct. And now, more recently, he has become a defender of the Lucan authorship of the third gospel and of the Book of Acts. Unfortunately, Harnack's earlier writings were translated into English, and multitudes are reading those old views of his, unaware of his recent change of opinion. The opponents of the historical character of the four gospels have now nothing to go upon but the barest conjecture, and the more they magnify the credulity of the age in which the gospels originated, the more they render it impossible to believe that the picture of Christ painted in the New Testament could have been produced in any other way than by an actual life.

Coming to the Old Testament, the wonderful ways of Providence in guarding the truth have been displayed so recently that the effects are by no means fully manifest. But the destructive critics of the Old Testament have now touched bottom. The tide has gone out to its lowest ebb, while a wonderful array of recent discoveries has come to light confirming the Old Testament history. It may be true that the destructive critics have by no means surrendered. They still have possession of many of our most important seats of learning and control periodicals of great influence. But a calm consideration of the field shows clearly they will be compelled to surrender. Their fancies and speculations cannot resist the batteries of truth that are now pouring in upon them.

A WARNING AGAINST CLASS HATRED.

BY EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

If we find that the wickedness of destructive agitators and the selfish depravity of demagogues have stirred up discontent and strife where there should be peace and harmony, and have arrayed against each other interests which should dwell together in hearty co-operation; if we find that the old standards of sturdy, uncompromising American honesty have become so corroded and weakened by a sordid atmosphere that our people are hardly startled by crimes in high places and shameful betrayals of trust everywhere; if we find a sadly prevalent disposition among us to turn from the highway of honorable industry into shorter cross-roads leading to irresponsible and worthless ease; if we find that widespread wastefulness and extravagance have discredited the wholesome frugality which was once the pride of Americanism, we should recall Washington's admonition that harmony, industry, and frugality are "essential pillars of public felicity," and forthwith endeavor to change our course. It is our habit to affiliate with political parties. Happily the strength and solidity of our institutions can safely withstand the utmost freedom and activity of political discussion so far as it involves the adoption of governmental policies or the enforcement of good administration. But they cannot withstand the frenzy of hate which seeks under the guise of political earnestness to blot out American brotherhood and to cunningly persuade our people that a crusade of envy and malice is no more than a zealous insistence upon their manhood rights.



GROVER CLEVELAND,
Former President of the United States.
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New York.

UNREASONABLE PREJUDICES INJURING RAILROADS.

BY W. H. TRUESDALE, PRESIDENT OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The most serious aspect of the present situation as seen from the railroad standpoint is the universal and pronounced feeling of hostility which exists toward the railroads and those controlling and managing them, and the alleged attitude of indifference or unconcern of the latter as to the character, efficiency, and safety of the service rendered by the railways to the traveling and shipping public. No doubt there is some justification for this feeling. On the other hand, there is little doubt that the conditions complained of are not as bad or as universal as claimed, but that they have been exaggerated and distorted very considerably, resulting in much unreasonable prejudice being aroused and bitterness engendered, which is likely to work great wrong and injustice to the railroad interests of the country, and in so doing injure its general business interests without securing proper and adequate remedy of conditions and practices which no doubt do exist, and which need prompt and intelligent action to correct.



W. H. TRUESDALE,
President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

STATE RIGHTS VS. THE PEOPLE'S WRONGS.

BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Honest and fair-dealing railway corporations will gain, and not lose, by adequate Federal control; most emphatically it is both the duty and the interest of our people to deal fairly with such corporations, and to see that a premium is put upon the honest management of them, and that those who invest in them are amply protected. But those who invoke the doctrine of State rights to protect State corporate creations in predatory activities extended through other States are as short-sighted as those who once invoked the same doctrine to protect the special slave-holding interest. The States have shown that they have not the ability to curb the power of syndicated wealth, and therefore, in the interest of the people, it must be done by national action. State rights should be preserved when they mean the people's rights, but not when they mean the people's wrongs; not, for instance, when they are invoked to prevent the abolition of child labor, or to break the force of the laws which prohibit the importation of contract labor.



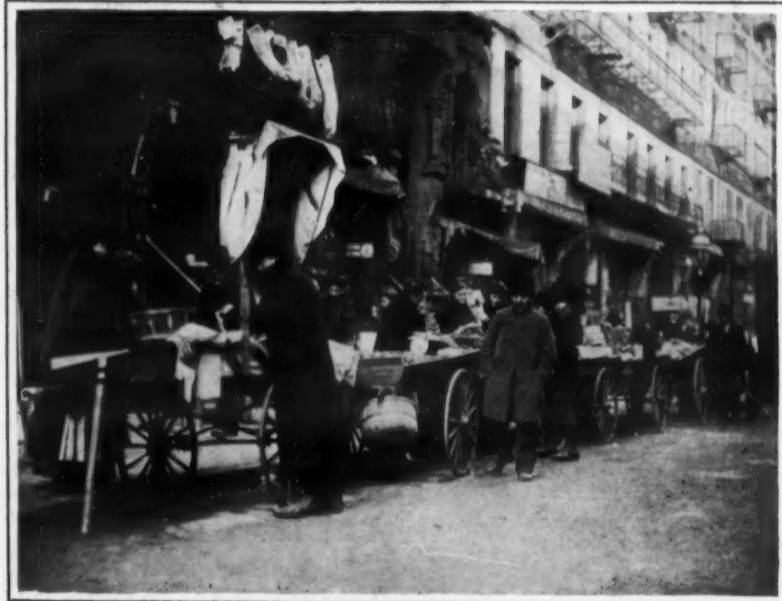
LONDON'S VAST ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED—RECENT GRAND OPEN-AIR DEMONSTRATION OF WORKLESS MEN WHO DEMANDED RELIEF MEASURES OF PARLIAMENT.—Illustrations Bureau.



CROWD OF "FANS" IN NEW YORK ON A SUMMER DAY WATCHING A BASEBALL BULLETIN ON NEWSPAPER ROW.—G. B. Luckey.



LARGEST STREET-MARKET IN AMERICA—FARMERS WITH LOADS OF PRODUCE WAITING FOR CUSTOMERS IN WALLABOUT MARKET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—B. G. Phillips.



THE JEWISH CURB MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK—A BUSY DAY IN RIVINGTON STREET.—B. G. Phillips.



ODD BUSINESS TABERNACLES IN THE JEWISH QUARTER OF LONDON.
A. W. Cutler.



EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK OVER A POLICE RAID ON A POOL-ROOM.—E. A. Goewey.



A NOTED SPOT IN LONDON—JUNCTION OF THE STRAND AND TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—A. W. Cutler.



ITALIAN FUNERAL ON NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE—A BRASS BAND HEADING THE CORTEGE.—E. A. Goewey.

CURIOUS SCENES IN THE TWO CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD.
LOCALITIES AND GATHERINGS IN NEW YORK AND LONDON WHICH REVEAL INTERESTING ASPECTS OF LIFE IN THESE GREAT METROPOLISES.



DEVOUT BRAHMIN PILGRIMS, FROM ALL OVER INDIA, BATHING AT THE JUNCTION OF THE GANGES AND THE JUMNA—A PECULIARLY SACRED SPOT.



REMARKABLE SCENE AT THE GREAT "MELA," OR FESTIVAL, AT ALLAHABAD, WHEN TWO MILLION PEOPLE WATCHED TWO THOUSAND NAKED "SADHUS" (HINDU "HOLY MEN") MARCH IN PROCESSION TO BATHE IN THE SACRED RIVER GANGES.



HIS MAJESTY, THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN, ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO INDIA, ABOUT TO ALIGHT FROM HIS CARRIAGE IN THE PRESENCE OF SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE, FOR WORSHIP AT THE PRINCIPAL MOSQUE OF DELHI.

PICTURESQUE RELIGIOUS FUNCTIONS IN THE ORIENT.
IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN PUBLIC ACTS OF DEVOTION PERFORMED BY MOHAMMEDANS AND HINDUS IN INDIA.

Japan's Progress One of the Wonders of the World

By Borden Parker Bowne, LL.D., Professor of Philosophy in Boston University

TRAVELERS to Japan have made us familiar with the unique and picturesque beauty of the country, but the people and their history are even more interesting. The progress of Japan within the last fifty years is one of the wonders of the world, and has puzzled not a little those historical speculators who decide that evolution forbids any rapid advance. It is only fifty-three years since Commodore Perry opened Japan to foreign nations. It was in 1868 that the old feudal system was set aside and the present order of constitutional government began. Yet in this short time the Japanese have assimilated the best results of Western civilization, and have reached the front rank in the political world as an intellectual and military Power and as a self-respecting and self-directing nation. In science Japan is at the front in both methods and results. The late war with Russia showed how thoroughly Japan has mastered military and sanitary science, and it has placed her among the leading military Powers of the world.



BORDEN PARKER BOWNE, LL.D.,
The eminent professor of philosophy at
Boston University.—Taylor.

One of the most marked characteristics of the Japanese people is their open-mindedness. When the present era, called "The Era of Enlightenment," was inaugurated by the Emperor in 1868, he declared "that knowledge should be sought for throughout the whole world." Then Japanese scholars and patriots swarmed abroad with the aim of learning whatever the world had to teach that might be of use to them. Their previous experience with the West had taught them that they could defend themselves against the West only by mastering Western science and Western methods. Probably their first aim was to secure Japan against Western domination, but with the increase of knowledge the ideal changed and Japan became desirous of getting the new knowledge for its own sake. Japan no longer wishes to remain the old hermit Japan, secluded from the rest of the world, but to become the new Japan, taking a worthy place in history and playing a worthy part in the great world movement, and sharing in all knowledge and progress. If any nation anywhere has anything worth knowing the Japanese want it. They are not afraid of being called imitators, but are ready to take the best wherever they can find it, without any foolish pride of originality. This, in itself, is a striking indication of their good sense.

In this search for the best Japan has laid aside many Oriental notions and placed herself alongside of Western nations in all fundamental respects. Legal and criminal procedure are the same as our own; torture has been abolished, and universal religious liberty has been proclaimed. There is more religious liberty to-day in Japan than in many Christian countries. A Western critic once asked a Japanese why they were not content with their traditional religious views, and the reply was, "We want the best in everything, and if you have anything better in religion we want that, too." This illustrates their open-mindedness.

Corresponding to this open-mindedness there is an intense enthusiasm for education among the people. Nowhere is education more highly prized than in Japan. In the old feudal period there was no effort at popular education, and until the war with China education was not widespread; but since that war it has become almost universal. In the official report of 1904 it is shown that over ninety-six per cent. of the boys of school age are in school, and ninety-three per cent. of all the children of school age are in school. Above the primary schools are the middle schools and high schools, a great many agricultural and technical schools, and, finally, the universities. Of course there is much that is open to criticism in the organization of these schools, which was to be expected, considering the poverty of the people and the newness of this development. But the existence of this school system shows how intensely the people believe in education. The primary schools are practically free, and attendance is obligatory. The people are convinced that in education is their strength, and they are bent upon making the nation as successful in the arts of peace as it has shown itself in the arts of war. In some respects the schools are superior to any but the best of our own. All public institutions of the middle grade and one-third of the elementary schools are provided with school physicians, who carefully maintain hygienic conditions and look after the health of the pupils. The teachers also are relatively well paid, and have a superior social rank, and are pensioned after faithful service.

There is a strong democratic spirit in Japanese society. Earlier caste distinctions have been swept away, so that now there are only three classes—the nobles, the gentry, and the common people. Of the

students in the Imperial University in Tokio more than half are from the common people, and the children of all classes, except the nobles, attend the same public schools. In the organization of the government and of the army and navy we find the same democratic spirit. In a recent Diet there were three times as many commoners as were elected from among the gentry. Corresponding to this there is a feeling of cheerfulness and hopefulness on the part of the common people. They are poor, but the way is open and they are full of ambition and patriotism.

Women, too, are progressing in Japan. Confucius held that a measure of stupidity in a wife was a good thing; and Buddha thought that a woman might possibly be saved on condition of being re-born as a man. Such current Oriental notions about women obtained also in Japan until recently. In the old days no woman was allowed to ascend the sacred mountains, and when Commodore Perry was negotiating the first treaty he was told that no foreign woman should ever step upon the sacred soil of Japan. But these notions are obsolescent everywhere and largely obsolete. Contact with the West, familiarity with the social position of Western women, and the development of intellect and intelligence among the women themselves have put an end to these notions. There are now middle schools and high schools and even a university for women. The higher education of women is fast becoming a matter of course in Japan. The women became prominent during the Russian war in many public activities and they are rapidly taking the same position that they have with us. They are employed as teachers and in many public positions without any shock to ideas of social propriety. Marriage laws, too, have been changed, so that many of the old disabilities and customs have been set aside and paternal authority has been reduced to rational limits.

This people deserves our high respect and sympathy. Japan's development is taking place along right lines. Of course Japan has many new problems corresponding to her new political position. There are problems of finance and industrial development and international competition. These will call for wisdom and sagacity on the part of Japan's leaders, and for patriotism and energy on the part of the people; but there is good reason for expecting that Japan will succeed in this field also. I have often been asked if the Japanese show signs of undue elation and conceit because of their military success. I was in Japan at the close of the war and found no such indication. The Emperor's proclamation announcing the return of peace had all the solemn dignity and wisdom of an Oriental sage, and could not well have been conceived in a finer or higher ethical spirit. The Japanese leaders are sober, judicious, far-sighted men, who show a very true appreciation of national needs and conditions.

One frequently sees in the papers dire prophecies of wars with Japan in the future. These seem to be largely the outcome of the scare-head-line habit with which newspaper men are often afflicted, or else the product of a high-powered imagination, possibly inspired by alcohol. Japan is not bellicose, and will long have enough to do in developing her own resources and providing for her debt to keep her from seeking for war. If we are willing to be fair and just we shall never have anything but friendship from Japan. The Japanese know very well that the friendship of America is of inestimable value to them, and they will never risk losing it unless forced to do so by our injustice or folly. But it is neither well nor wise for Western nations to grow vain in their race conceit and indifferent to justice. The Japanese are a proud and generous people, quick to perceive a slight or affront and quick to resent it, and they are in a position to make national injustice or racial insolence costly to the perpetrators of the crime.

Japan, by her great success, has become the leader of the East. Her triumph has proved a mighty ferment throughout eastern and southern Asia. It has removed the nightmare of an irresistible superiority on the part of the Western people which has long paralyzed the East. China is rapidly waking up. Over ten thousand Chinese students are now in the city of Tokio, and five hundred of them are in the military academy corresponding to our West Point. Large numbers of Japanese are now in China as teachers and as advisers in governmental and military matters, and men are coming up from India to Japan to learn the secret of her success. Under such circumstances it becomes increasingly dangerous to do injustice or to indulge in the familiar racial insolence of the past. Whatever may become of the centre of gravity of civilization, the centre of gravity of political power is about to move eastward again. The white man, if he insists upon it, may have a chance to reconsider the question of his inalienable superiority to all other colors of humanity.

Those persons for whom commerce is the supreme thing in national life are a little concerned to know if we are not to meet with a good deal of industrial rivalry which will diminish markets and gains. We shall undoubtedly have to meet competition. We can hardly expect the Eastern people to govern themselves with sole reference to our markets, but any one with any knowledge of economics knows that in the long run the wealth and progress of the East must contribute to the wealth and progress of the West.

It is this short-sighted commercialism which has led to some of the basest and most sordid crimes of the West against the East. England has been willing for half a century to curse and impoverish whole districts of China for the sake of the opium income, and we might possibly find persons among ourselves who would be willing to commit any crime against humanity in the hope of gain. Fortunately, this short-sighted policy is fast becoming impossible. Before long the East will be in a position to defend itself by force against all that the West can do, and then, after violence and race prejudice have exhausted themselves, we shall finally have to adjust our relations on the basis of a common humanity and reciprocal justice.

Money Making in Photographs.

THE CHIEF advantage which a professional news photographer has over the amateur of the same technical skill is his "nose for news"—the sense which tells him that certain photographs have a value if promptly forwarded to LESLIE'S WEEKLY that greatly exceeds the value they will have after the lapse of a few days or weeks. In the case of a great event like the attempted assassination of King Alfonso, for example, the amateur snap-shot of the bomb explosion which we reproduce would have been worth fifty- or a hundred-fold its present value—which is only that of a clear photograph of a scene in which the public has ceased to have active interest—if the tourist who made it had mailed the film or a print from it so that LESLIE'S WEEKLY might have received it by the first fast-mail steamer which left Cherbourg after the outrage occurred. Thanks to the enterprise of an Oakland photographer, who was handsomely rewarded, LESLIE'S WEEKLY received the first films recording the San Francisco disaster which reached New York and gave the world the first authentic pictorial representation of the results of the earthquake and fire. A New York newspaper man who was in Kingston with a camera on the fateful 14th of January was partly recompensed for the dangers through which he passed by the very substantial returns from the sale of his photographs, which he rushed to New York by the earliest available steamer.



A SPLENDID AMATEUR SNAP-SHOT OF THE ATTEMPTED
ASSASSINATION OF KING ALFONSO AND HIS BRIDE.
Photograph from Victor Forbin.

These are examples of the prizes which await clever amateur photographers in all parts of the world. But however great their skill as photographers, they will fail to reap the full reward of it if they do not learn the supreme importance of promptness in dispatching us their prints (when they have a news interest), or, if the subject is one of very great importance, their films, so that the pictures can be used at the earliest possible moment. It is foolish to wait and telegraph to the paper, as valuable time may thus be lost. In very important cases it may be well to advise the editor by telegraph that photographs have been forwarded. The photographs should be dispatched by the first mail; or, if the films or plates cannot be developed in time, they should be carefully packed and mailed to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, with full letter postage. When such contributions are mailed in the United States, they should bear special-delivery stamps. All prints or negatives must be accompanied by brief but full and plain descriptions of the scenes represented.

For Women,

ESPECIALLY MOTHERS, CUTICURA SOAP, OINTMENT, AND PILLS ARE PRICELESS.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills in anti-septic cleansing, thus affording pure, sweet, and economical local and constitutional treatment for inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, and pains, as well as such sympathetic affections as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness, and debility. Millions of women daily use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin.



VINCENT SERRANO, LEADING MAN
IN "ON PAROLE," AT THE
MAJESTIC THEATRE.



THE HEROINE OF "THE MAN OF THE HOUR" (MISS LILLIAN KEMBLE) RECEIVES THE NEWS
OF HER ENGAGEMENT FROM HER BROTHER (DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS)—
AT THE SAVOY THEATRE.—White.



CHARLOTTE WALKER, "CONSTANCE
PINKNEY," THE CONFEDERATE
SPY, IN "ON PAROLE."



WILLIAM COLLIER AND ANNETTE COMSTOCK "CAUGHT
IN THE RAIN," IN FRONT OF THE BARBER-SHOP,
AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.—Hall.



THE STOCK-TICKER SCENE IN "BREWSTER'S MILLIONS," AT
THE HUDSON THEATRE—EDWARD ABELAS, AS
"BREWSTER," AT THE RIGHT.—Hall.



JERRY J. COHAN AND GEORGE M. COHAN AS FATHER
AND SON IN "GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR.," AT
THE NEW YORK THEATRE.—Hall.



GRACE GARDNER, ON THE KEITH-
PROCTOR CIRCUIT.
White.



THE SIX ENGLISH ROCKERS, ON THE KEITH-PROCTOR NEW YORK CIRCUIT.
White.



VIRGINIA AINSWORTH, AN AMERICAN
SINGER, STARRING IN FOREIGN
MUSIC-HALLS.—White.

MID-LENT ATTRACTIONS IN THE NEW YORK THEATRES.
STAGE HEROES AND HEROINES WHO DIVIDE THE SUFFRAGES OF METROPOLITAN PLAY-GOERS.

The Programme of Peace.

THE OMISSION of the limitation of armaments from the list of topics proposed by the Emperor of Russia for the coming Hague conference is a great disappointment to those who are anxious for the peace of the world. In our own country, especially, the announcement that it will be omitted from the programme to be sent out with the call has awakened surprise and general regret. The topics proposed by the Emperor are not for the ending of war, but for its regulation. If armaments are not to be limited they will greatly increase. The limitation of armaments was set forth by the Czar as the primal reason for his calling the first Hague conference. He then declared it to be "the supreme duty which is to-day imposed on all states." Has he changed his mind? Or does he regard a proposition for limitation utterly impracticable at present? His attitude is perplexing.



THREE DIFFERENT WAYS OF TAKING A RIDE IN THE PARK AFTER A SNOW-STORM.



AN AUTOMOBILE RIDE IN CENTRAL PARK THROUGH DEEP SNOW.



CROWD OF HAPPY CHILDREN "RIDING DOWN-HILL" IN CENTRAL PARK.

OUT-DOOR WINTER RECREATION IN NEW-YORK.

DENIZENS OF THE METROPOLIS, IN VARIOUS VEHICLES, ENJOYING RIDES IN SNOW-COVERED CENTRAL PARK.—Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

But though it is embarrassing as well as perplexing, it need not be discouraging. The subject can be introduced, discussed, and acted upon, notwithstanding its exclusion from the list of topics proposed previously to the meeting of the conference. That body has the power of initiation. It is not limited to the topics mentioned in the call. The first Hague conference went outside of the call in doing its by far most important work—the establishment of The Hague Court of Arbitration. It now becomes of essential importance that the delegates from our own country shall be instructed to urge consideration of the limitation of armaments. It is also important that legislative bodies take action urging the President and the Secretary of State to exert their influence to secure from The Hague conference favorable action upon the five recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union: (1) a regular international parliament, (2) a general obligatory arbitration treaty, (3) the limitation of national armaments, (4) an impartial commission to report upon contested issues between nations before any hostilities, and (5) the immunity of all unoffending property at sea in time of war.

The sentiment of the United States will be very influential in the conference. Although the honor of issuing the formal call was accorded to the Emperor of Russia, the first Hague conference having been summoned by him, the prime mover for the coming conference was President Roosevelt. The disarmament movement has been aided by British reduction of army and navy estimates.

A House-warming Aboard Ship.

THE popularity of the French line was recently illustrated by the attendance at the dinner given on its magnificent steamship *La Provence*, at the company's pier in New York. It was in the nature of a "house-warming," in view of the recent removal of the company's general offices in New York to more commodious and attractive quarters at 19 State Street. The dinner was presided over by M. Paul Faguet, the popular general agent of the line in the United States. Addresses were made by Hon. Ferdinand E. Peck, of Chicago; Herman Ridder, of the *Staats-Zeitung*, New York; S. S. McClure, of *McClure's Magazine*, New York, and Manley M. Gillam, of the *New York Herald*. The magnificent dining saloon of

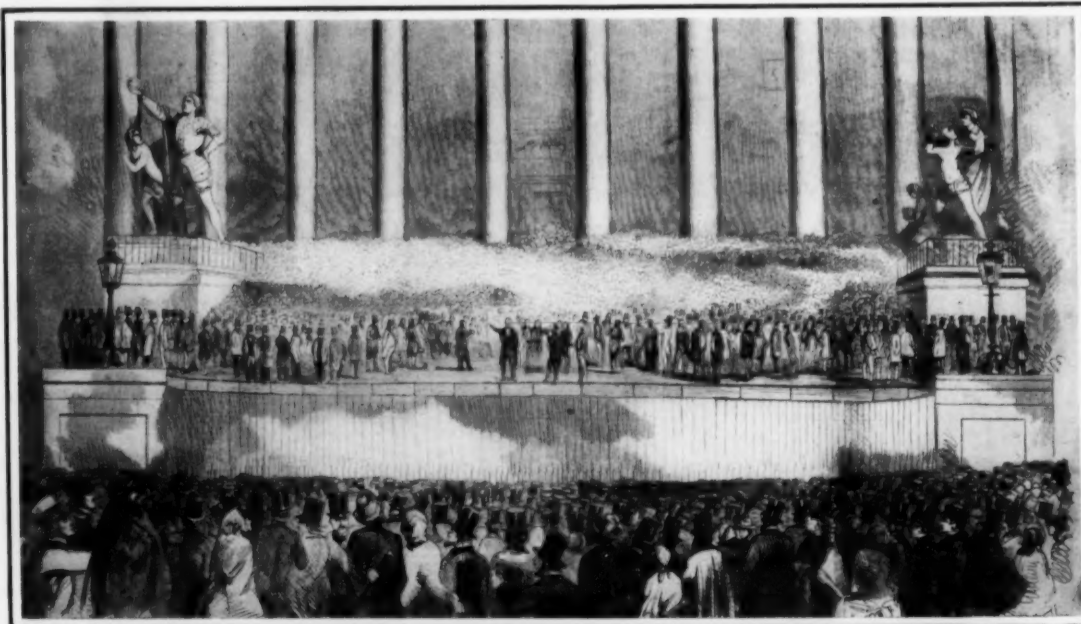
thin. Ripe pear, peeled and core removed and sliced thin. Dress in salad bowl with French dressing (into which has been put one large spoonful of "Chili sauce.")

Savarin Domino.—Make sponge or baba cake in form of ring. Fill centre with fresh pineapple, pears, oranges, and bananas stewed with plenty of juice. Add one pony glass of rum, and serve hot.

Oysters a la Hussard.—Grate some fresh horseradish very fine, mix with Parmesan cheese and fresh butter, salt, pepper, and a little paprika. Cover a deep shell with oysters freshly opened, then cover with this dressing, with some fine bread crumbs spread over it; set in hot oven for eight or ten minutes.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

THE ENTHUSIASM which had characterized the Fremont-Buchanan campaign of 1856 was renewed when the victorious candidate, James Buchanan, was inaugurated during the spring of the following year. Washington was crowded for days before the ceremony, and the night of March 3-4 was passed by thousands of visitors sleeping as best they could on chairs or floors, while many walked the streets all night. Pennsylvania avenue was decorated with flags. The new President, of course, was driven to the Capitol in an open carriage, and the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney at the eastern front of the building. Mr. Buchanan addressed the huge crowd that packed the open space before him, and at the conclusion of his speech re-entered his carriage, with ex-President Pierce, and was driven to the White House.



INAUGURATION OF JAMES BUCHANAN AS PRESIDENT, IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, MARCH 4TH, 1857. Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, March 14th, 1857, and copyrighted.

Copper Wealth in a Remarkable New Camp

By William Allen Watson

IN AN interview in a New York newspaper recently the head of the largest brass concern in the United States, a company which purchases every year 140,000,000 pounds of copper for use in the manufacture of brass, said that he is taking his money out of railroad and other investments as rapidly as possible and putting it into copper. Being immediately associated with the great industry of producing this metal, the brass manufacturer realized better than an outsider the fact that is confirmed by all experts, that no field of activity anywhere in the world is so certain to pay extraordinary profits in the immediate and the more distant future years as that of mining and smelting copper ores. Copper is selling now at twenty-six and twenty-six and a half cents a pound, and the producers will make no contracts beyond May at any price. It is universally agreed in the copper trade that the metal will go to thirty cents before the end of 1907.

What does this mean to the majority of men and women throughout the United States?

On February 9th, a small item on the financial pages of the newspapers announced that the Calumet and Arizona mine, of Arizona, had increased its quarterly dividend to \$5. The item said nothing more; but a dramatic story might have been told in this connection. The par value of Calumet and Arizona stock is \$10 a share. The payment of \$5 a quarter in dividends is at the rate of \$20 a year. The stock of this company sold on the Boston exchange February 9th at \$195 a share—nearly twenty times its par value. I knew men who refused to buy stock in that copper mine five years ago at \$2.50 a share.

Think of it! Only \$1,000 five years ago would have bought four hundred shares of Calumet and Arizona. It is now worth about \$80,000, and is paying dividends of \$8,000 a year. That is what a man could have done in five years with \$1,000 if he had bought this good copper stock. Many did, and they are wealthy men to-day. Others who had the chance and hesitated have been expressing their bitter regrets ever since.

Calumet and Arizona is given as an instance only. There are many other copper mines in the same category. Another fact which lends such intense interest to this copper situation is that the rise of every cent per pound in the selling price of copper adds from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000 to the net earnings of every big copper producer.

It takes some discernment and the ability to grasp an opportunity at once to make an investment in copper that will bring large returns. The general rule may be stated thus: Get into a mine that is controlled and managed by strong and honest men; one that has proven deposits of valuable ore in paying quantities; and one that is located in a district that has not been over-exploited.

Around every mine that has made a record there spring up a score of others that base their hopes and prospects purely on their proximity to the record mine. Get into a mine, if you can, that has proven merits of its own. The recent development of such mines in Wyoming has started a boom there.

A great mineral belt extends across this State from South Dakota into Colorado and beyond. In South Dakota this belt has produced, among others, the great Homestake mine, owned by the Hearst and Haggin estates, and probably the greatest low-grade gold mine in the world. Already it has paid nearly \$16,000,000 in dividends. Strung across Wyoming in a southerly direction from the Black Hills of South Dakota are the mines of the Rawhide Buttes, the Sunrise, and, at the Colorado border, Grand Encampment. In all of these camps there is a distinct geological and mineral similarity. At Grand Encampment the Ferris-Haggerty and the Doane-Ramblers mines, properties of the Penn-Wyoming Copper Company, have already been demonstrated to be among the richest copper mines in the country. In the Ferris-Haggerty alone \$9,000,000 worth of copper is now blocked out. The Sunrise mine is owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a Gould enterprise, and from this mine 5,000 tons of iron and copper are being shipped daily. Recently a new, rich copper vein was struck in that mine.

Twenty-two miles northward from the Sunrise mine is a district which in some respects is the most remarkable, and has been developing features which are among the most astonishing, in the United States. The story of the opening and development of this district in what are called the Rawhide Buttes is one of the most interesting in the development of the copper resources of the United States.

Formerly this whole region was strictly a cattle country. Now it is recognized as being one of the most important copper camps in the United States. Where the wild range cattle formerly grazed, to be disturbed only occasionally by the cowboy on his round-up, there is now intense mineral activity.

The camp began its production of this metal twenty-five years ago. At that time one prospector hauled eight tons of copper ore to the Union Pacific Railroad at Cheyenne, 140 miles away, and got \$1,600 for it. Other

prospectors worked in the camp and left many tons of valuable ore on the dumps; and then along came "Panner Jo," an "old timer," who shipped five carloads of the ore to smelters at Denver or Omaha, and received from \$300 to \$1,600 a car.

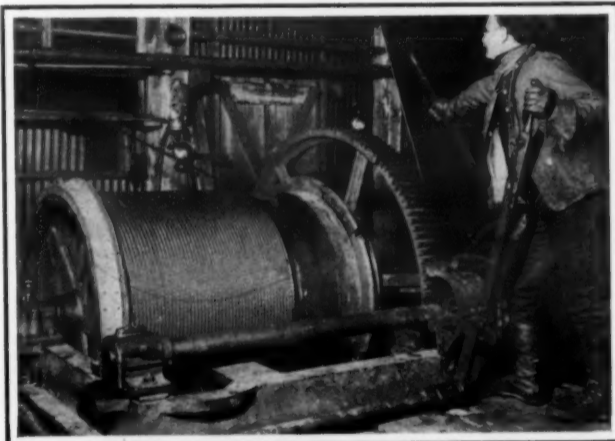
But the first one to fully appreciate the great value of this ground was Edwin Hall, a mining engineer, who was sent from Arizona to examine and report on the property. Mr. Hall's career had been unusual. With a technical equipment of mining and metallurgy, he had acquired during twenty-five years a peculiarly valuable practical experience. During much of this time he was employed both under ground and in the reduction works of most of the largest copper mines of the West, including the United Verde, owned by United States Senator Clark, and the Copper Queen,



ONE END OF THE MESS-TABLE OF THE WORKMEN AT THE COPPER BELT COPPER MINES IN WYOMING.

which is now paying dividends of \$11,000,000 a year. Mr. Hall in this way secured the most valuable experience possible, and his services are sought as a consulting engineer.

But Mr. Hall realized that the way to make money out of a good mine is to own it. He had been in the Black Hills and at Grand Encampment and when he examined the Rawhide Buttes country he saw at once its enormous value. The work which he performed disclosed great copper bodies and later he and his associates secured control of a property which is actually an entire district—a group of great ore veins and deposits which will undoubtedly be developed into a number of immense producing mines. The extent of this holding, the astonishing results which development work has brought about, and the plans of Mr. Hall's company (now being vigorously carried forward) to erect large concentrators and smelters for the whole region—these things have attracted the attention of



HOIST-MAN UPON WHOSE WATCHFULNESS DEPEND THE LIVES AND SAFETY OF THE MINERS UNDER GROUND.

mining men and financiers everywhere; so that the Rawhide Buttes are becoming the centre of some of the most important operations in copper anywhere on the continent.

A company was organized among a group of the strongest business men in Chicago and Lincoln, Neb. (Mr. Hall's home), to control the situation in this new big Wyoming camp. It is The Copper Belt Mines Company. Associated in the company are such men as E. S. Averill, a leading business man of Chicago, and formerly general superintendent of the United States Express Company; B. L. Paine, of Miller & Paine, who own the largest department store in Lincoln, Neb.; Arthur A. Taylor, a prominent Chicago business man, and others. The president of the company is Edwin Hall, and an interesting and significant fact is this: That H. C. Snyder, banker, merchant, and mayor of Lusk, Wyo., is a heavy stockholder of the company. He has resided in this section for years and appreciates from personal knowledge the great value of this property.

Six hundred acres are included in this company's holdings, one hundred acres heavily timbered. There are four big veins already proven. Surrounding these are others yet undeveloped. On one of these veins, which extends for a mile in length through the property, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 300 feet, in ore all the way. Some of it assays thirty-one per cent. copper. The vein is from three feet to forty feet wide, with an average from wall to wall of seven per cent. copper, of which mining men will appreciate the great value. Another vein is seven to eight feet wide, and from this assays of from twelve to thirty-five per cent. have been taken. Another vein was sampled by Professor Nicholson, formerly professor of chemistry in the University of Nebraska. It averaged fifteen and a half per cent. copper for a width of seven feet and contained \$3.80 in gold to the ton. These assays have been confirmed by a shipment of ore to the smelter at Omaha, Neb. Dr. G. E. Condra, a famous economic geologist, holding the chair of that branch of science in the University of Nebraska, has made a most favorable report on the property.

Already under the new company's control since October 15th complete equipment for mining has been purchased and installed, including engines, air compressors, pipe lines, shaft house, blacksmith shop, machine shop, powder magazine, buildings for men, besides the practical completion of a wagon road from the mine to the railroad. Sixteen hundred feet of underground work have proven this property to be a most valuable mine. The rapid and successful progress of the company has made the shares of the company among the most desirable of all "coppers," and these shares are fast increasing in price as the work on the big property progresses. Great interest lies in the conviction expressed by geologists that with a little further depth, there will be encountered what is called the "secondary enrichment zone," where enormous bodies of rich sulphide ores will be found. When these have been opened, those who bought substantial blocks of Copper Belt shares at a low price will have made their fortunes.

In order to make the greatest profit possible, the company is storing its ore until its smelter is ready. The work already done has demonstrated to engineers that such a smelter will be extremely profitable from the reduction of the ores of the company's own mines, and will derive a large income also from the handling of the ores of other mines in the district. In every great copper camp some such strong and effective company as the Copper Belt Company has always been the pioneer. In Michigan, it was the Calumet and Hecla, which has paid dividends of \$95,000,000, and every share of which is now worth one thousand times the price paid for it in New England several years ago; in Butte, it was the Anaconda, which has paid \$33,000,000 in dividends and is now contributing substantially to the profits of the great Amalgamated Copper Company; in southern Arizona, it was the Copper Queen, which has yielded \$50,000,000 in copper and made millionaires of its stockholders; in northern Mexico, it was the Greene Consolidated, which in seven years made a profit of 1,000 per cent. for its early stockholders.

When the shares of The Copper Belt Mines Company were first offered for sale in September there was an unprecedented rush of subscribers, due to the standing of the men in control of the company and to the value of the mine. The property was so accessible that important subscribers took the train and went to the camp in person, confirming with their eyes the statements made by the engineers and officers of the company. While other mines in the distant sections of Mexico, Canada or parts of the West must wait for costly transportation to obtain results, the Copper Belt property receives its machinery and supplies promptly and at a lower cost. In copper mining this is an advantage not to be lost sight of.

I am informed that whenever it is possible the stockholders of the company have largely increased their holdings. Realizing the value of the property and appreciating the results already obtained, they naturally are anxious to acquire all of this stock possible. Whether or not any treasury shares can now be bought from the company may be learned by writing a letter to Arthur A. Taylor, treasurer, Suite 407, Merchants Loan and Trust Building, Chicago. Those who are in a position to avail themselves of an opportunity to make a sound and profitable investment in copper should write to Mr. Taylor and ask him about the mines in the Rawhide Buttes. Tell Mr. Taylor that you have read this article in LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Shares in such companies as this furnish the magnificent profits of the copper industry. Those who have foresight enough to buy shares when they may be had at lowest prices are the investors who make the largest fortunes. The "copper kings" whose riches have come from Calumet and Hecla, Copper Queen, Greene Consolidated, Calumet and Arizona, Anaconda, and the many others, bought these stocks when the companies were young and were selling their shares to secure funds for development and equipment.

The New Head of a Great University

THAT from among the disciples of the late Dr. Mark Hopkins, for many years president of Williams College, there should have arisen a goodly percentage of able educators was wholly in the natural course of things. It was inevitable that many of those who came under the influence of the acute intellect, the remarkable gift of exposition, and the broad and gracious spirit of that unrivaled teacher should have been incited to enter the calling which he made so dignified and attractive. Merely the few classes which about a generation ago were enjoying his instruction at the little institution among the Berkshires supplied at least seven heads of well-known colleges and universities, to say nothing of instructors occupying other honorable positions in the educational world. Only recently one of these sons of Williams, in the person of Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, classed among "Prex" Hopkins's most faithful "boys," has been elected to the presidency of the great University of Chicago, after fully demonstrating his fitness to succeed a man famous for scholarly attainments and administrative ability. This event has been sufficiently notable to attract attention all over the land and to excite widespread curiosity as to what manner of man the new president may be and as to the incidents of his career.

That Dr. Judson should be given charge of the most important Baptist institution of the country is particularly fitting. He comes of a family which has been, and is, very prominent in the Baptist denomination. The founder of foreign Baptist missions was the celebrated Adoniram Judson. On his mother's side Dr. Judson is related to William E. Dodge, of New York, the late Bishop Cleveland Coxe, and ex-President Grover Cleveland—being a nephew of the latter. Thus it will be seen that he was well born, and had a family connection from which might be inferred his possession of talent.

The doctor was born in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1849, and was graduated from Williams College in 1870. After his graduation he became assistant principal of the high school at Troy, N. Y., putting in twelve years of diligent service there before, on the death of his superior, he was made the principal. In his work in this school Dr. Judson was extremely successful, as he had the gift of inspiring zeal for study in his pupils. Those of the latter who afterward went to college took high rank, and many later made their marks in the world. During his residence in Troy Dr. Judson was married to Miss Rebecca A. Gilbert, a niece of the Hon. William Kemp, formerly mayor of the city and

noted for his interest in educational matters. To Mr. Kemp Dr. Judson subsequently dedicated one of his books. The young principal became well and favorably known in Troy. One incident of his sojourn there was his joining the crack Citizens' Corps, of which organization he wrote a history that is well regarded even to this day. Although he long ago ceased to be



DR. HARRY PRATT JUDSON,
The recently elected president of the University of Chicago.

a resident of the little city on the upper Hudson, he has frequently visited it since, and numbers many of its citizens among his friends.

After three years of his principalship at Troy Dr. Judson accepted a call to the University of Minnesota as professor of history, remaining there seven years, giving his classes admirable tuition and perfecting his knowledge of the subjects he taught. Then, in 1892, he was summoned to the University of Chicago, and installed as professor of political science and dean of the faculties of science, literature, and arts. Despite

his many and arduous routine duties Dr. Judson found time to exercise his creative literary bent, and produced quite a long list of books of importance on historic and governmental subjects, acquiring through these a reputation as an authority on international law and political systems. He also received from his alma mater and from Queens University of Canada the degree of LL.D. In the meanwhile he won the esteem and confidence of his associates and the trustees of the university, so that when, about two years ago, the lamented Dr. William Harper, after a heroic battle with an incurable malady, passed away, Dr. Judson was made acting president of the institution. For this exacting place he displayed such remarkable qualifications that the trustees at last unanimously elected him president. His promotion had been pre-arranged some time in advance by his appointment as a member of the General Education Board, to which Mr. John D. Rockefeller has given, for educational purposes, the immense sum of \$43,000,000. This board comprises some of the most eminent educators in the United States.

While Dr. Judson has fully earned and worthily fills his high office, it is an interesting fact that he did not in his youthful days give clear indication of reaching his present eminence. He was a quiet, unassuming young man, attentive to his lessons and duties, but not striving to cut a large figure in the college world, though he was highly appreciated and esteemed by those with whom he was closely associated. Neither after he had left college and had begun his life-work in the world, did his abilities so shine as to set every one to predicting for him an exceptional career. One of his former pupils, Mr. James H. Potts, editor of the *Troy Times*, in a recent letter says on this point:

I was in the first Latin class which Dr. Judson ever taught, for he came to the high school when I was there; but I was not with him long and remember him as a brisk, trim, red-cheeked, and light-haired young man, with a nervous twitching of the eyes, and a cheery, floor-walker sort of manner. He developed into an accurate, affable, and satisfactory principal of the high school, but none of us in Troy ever dreamed when he left the city that he would attain the distinction which subsequently came to him.

It is evident from this that Dr. Judson possessed latent powers which it required the experience and study of years to arouse and unfold. Few men succeed in making good the promise of their youth; the fact that he has done much more than that indicates a progressive tendency that augurs well for the institution whose affairs he is administering.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

THE MOST important lesson taught by the remarkable and sensational revelations during the examination of Mr. Harriman and his associates, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, is that publicity in reference to the conduct and management of our great corporate enterprises is absolutely essential. I have maintained that this was the antidote for the slow poison that has worked itself into the very heart of corporations with Wall Street affiliations. My readers will recall that long ago I said that, if the great railway magnates who had suddenly acquired enormous wealth could be placed upon the stand and made to tell the truth in reference to the purchase and sale of railways in which they were concerned, and of the stocks and bonds out of which they had made their profits, the sensation would be far greater than that which attended the examination of the New York life-insurance companies. The very first day of Mr. Harriman's examination justified this prediction. And yet he revealed nothing but what was known in the inside circles of Wall Street.

It was not a new story to financiers of experience and knowledge. Mr. Harriman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the eminent bankers, have done nothing worse than dozens of others of equal prominence and standing and of equal wealth have done in Wall Street during the last ten or fifteen years. Somehow, the bulwarks of rectitude have appeared to have fallen away during the era of our tremendous prosperity and rapid accumulation of wealth. This was the natural outcome of the power that the money kings have wielded, not only in

Wall Street, but in politics. They have been able to shape legislation in such a way as to enable them to conceal what they have been doing from the shareholders and to protect themselves if their mischievous ways were uncovered. They have, therefore, no right to utter bitter complaints because of the drastic legislation which the Federal, and some of the State, authorities are recommending. They have provoked the resentment of all who believe that there should not be two different standards of honesty and integrity in public and in private life, and two different standards, one for private and the other for corporate business.

It is not surprising that the stock market has been shocked by these revelations. It is shocked not because it did not know that such things were happening, but because of the fear, now that the public has been informed of what has been going on in the secret chambers of the great corporations, that it will demand, even more earnestly than ever before, the most drastic kind of restrictive legislation. I regard this situation as extremely unfortunate. It comes at a time when all over this country legislation is being aimed at the railroads and at industrial combinations to the positive detriment of general prosperity. This legislation, in some respects, is going too far, for we had "rather bear those ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." It is better to leave the people in the enjoyment of general prosperity than to destroy that prosperity to punish a few who have wandered from the paths of strictest rectitude.

The policy of retrenchment now being adopted by the railroads all over the country is a most significant sign of the times. It surely will stimulate a movement for a similar policy in all our great industrial works, and it is easy to understand how this general action will inevitably cause a decided recession in prosperous conditions. If, at such a time, we should have what we might naturally expect after so many years of good fortune, a partial or a total crop failure, the worst would follow. At the outset of the year I predicted that this would be a bear year, and I see no reason to change my mind; but if, as a result

of the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation, wholesome and not too radical legislation shall be enacted providing for publicity of all proceedings of corporations which concern the shareholders, providing for regular and complete reports of earnings and expenses, and penalizing heavily every doubtful and selfish action of the directors or controllers of corporations, we shall come out of the fire purified, reformed, and strengthened.

It may take time to do this, and if, unfortunately, public resentment should go so far as to favor the election of an untuned, unbalanced, and unknown quantity to occupy the presidential chair in the general election of next year, the worst may befall us before the sun of prosperity rises once more. This is a time, therefore, when level-headed people should control their feelings, look beyond disturbed conditions of the present, and take thought particularly of the morrow.

"O. G.," Brooklyn: I see no reason why dividends on the preferred of any of the industrials you mention should be reduced unless there should be a decided set-back in general prosperity. If the bottom of the copper market should drop out, the smelting interests would suffer severely.

"Safe," New Orleans: The short-time notes of some of the leading railroads extend over a period of two or three years, and have been issued because of the tight money market, which makes ordinary railroad bonds not as salable as in time of cheap money. These notes have the company's endorsement, and yield from 4 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent. interest. If you will drop a line to Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, 52 William Street, N. Y., they will be glad to give you their short-time note circular, without charge, if you will mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"M.," San Francisco: The present range of prices for stocks generally is lower than it was two years ago. This is particularly true of the public utilities stocks in New York City, which have been depressed as the result of legislative inquiry and the consequent adverse public opinion which has been noted, and which is manifesting itself in State and local legislation of a drastic nature. All local tractions are very highly capitalized, but claim that the water in them merely represents the growth of the future. The future will bring competition as well as growth.

"H.," West Hoboken, N. J.: I agree with you that the evil of stock watering deserves correction by drastic legislation if necessary and that the manipulation of the Erie issues was altogether unjustifiable and deserves to be reprobated and broken up if possible. What is needed is an organization of stockholders with the best legal talent, to make a fight for justice and fair play. Some day we may have such an association, to which shareholders can send their proxies instead of foolishly confiding them year after year to officials who use them for their own, and not for the shareholder's, benefit.

"S. S. S.," 1. Neither of the letters to which you refer has particular merit. 2. Unless the bottom falls out of the copper market, and out of our prosperity generally, I had rather be long than short of Amalgamated. 3. In the present temper of the public, and of national and State legislators, railway

shares, including U. P., look high enough, though many believe that after the adjournment of Congress and the State Legislatures, and with a favorable crop outlook in spring, an upward tendency may again be manifested. Those familiar with the earnings and prospects of the U. P. and S. P. systems favor the purchase of the latter in preference to the former.

"J.," Stockley, Del.: 1. Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine streets, New York, are members of the Stock Exchange in excellent standing. 2. The shares of the Penn. R. R. are no doubt attractive, but the entire market is in such a condition that I would not be in haste to get into it. More attractive than the Penna. shares I should regard some of the short-time notes now offered for public sale. You can get a list of these by addressing Swartwout & Appenzeller, 44 Pine Street, New York City, dealers in high-grade bonds, railroad and industrial notes. They issue an interesting circular which will be sent you free of charge if you mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"F.," Oakley, Md.: 1. Col. Fuel and Iron sold a year ago around 40, and at one time as high as 83. Its lowest figure this year has been 46. It has a common capital of about \$44,000,000, and paid its last dividend of 1 3/4 per cent. five years ago. It has large holdings of iron ore, an extensive plant, and a funded debt of over \$46,000,000. The property is valuable and the stock looks cheaper than Steel Trust common, though it has not been as active as the latter recently. There has been talk of a dividend, but nothing officially announced. 2. A quiet and liquidating market must be expected until the stringency in money is relieved. 3. I cannot advise regarding the unlisted mining stock to which you refer.

"Comet": 1. The cause of the recent decline in American Can is disclosed by the statement in the annual report that the net profits for the year are \$200,000 less than the profits of the preceding nine months, and the fire losses in San Francisco and Cincinnati, and depreciation charges were over \$400,000. It has been rumored that dividends on the preferred would be reduced or suspended, but no action was taken in this matter at the annual meeting, and the management spoke more hopefully of the future. 2. The short side of the market looks as if it might be the winning side this year. There are no signs of the subsidence of the copper boom, and it might be risky to short the coppers so early, though eventually every one believes that the market must surely decline. A 25 per cent. margin is hardly sufficient. 3. I am inclined to believe that your bond and stock purchases, as reported, are good.

"Comet": 1. Answer by mail. 2. While nothing officially is given out, it is the belief of those who are closely allied with Amalgamated interests that the dividend will be further increased, and that the stock will reach as high a figure as it ever sold at. Of course, if the bottom drops out of our prosperity the stock market, and especially the copper market, will feel it. 3. The Otis Elevator Company has \$6,500,000 common, and the same amount of preferred stock, the latter 6 per cent. non-cumulative. Dividends on the preferred have been regularly paid, and occasional dividends on the common. The bonded debt is very small. The company has an excellent management, and has profited largely by the real-estate and building boom. A set-back in this direction would affect its earnings, and the preferred is, therefore, not by any means a gilt-edged investment. 4. I have no doubt that the difficulties in the way of carrying out the financial plans of the Gould system have been as great as those that have occasioned hardship to other great railway systems. If money cannot be borrowed, the surplus applicable to dividends must be used to meet the necessities of the situation. The drastic legislation affecting railroads is also unfavorable to the dividend payers. No doubt there has been liquidation in the Missouri Pacific, and this, too, has tended to depress it.

Continued on page 257.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 256.

"S. St." N. Y.: I believe the low price at which Chicago Terminal has been selling has foreshadowed its ill-fortune, and that, being in it, it might be wiser to stay where you are and await the outcome. The entire market is suffering from liquidation and depression, but the Terminal property has value, and when the outlook brightens this value should be more apparent.

"B. Z. O.": 1. If the interest in the copper market continues, and the metal does not decline, Amalgamated still offers opportunities for speculation. 2. The determination of the railroads to cut down their expenses and improvements must lead to cancellations of large orders for car materials and iron and steel work. It is reported that the Wabash has just canceled an order for 2,500 freight cars. 3. Va. Car-Chem. preferred is doing well, but has suffered some from the anti-trust agitation.

"B." New Orleans: 1. Interest rates should be much higher on mortgages in New Orleans than in New York, and the property on which you hold a mortgage would be under your own eye if taken in the city of your residence. A good investment in the way of securities would be the short-time notes of the best railroads, extending from two to three years and netting 5 and 6 per cent. 2. The Telegraph company is very heavily capitalized. I do not advise the purchase of the stock.

"Veritas": 1. I do not wonder that you hesitate to send your Southern Pac. proxy to Harriman. I had rather leave it blank, or send it to some one who could go prepared to ask questions and to demand proper answers to them. You can strike out any name you please, or you need not send it at all. 2. The collateral trust bonds of the Rock Island must not be regarded as a mortgage on the property, for they are only secured by obligations which may or may not prove to be as valuable as has been anticipated. I would not be in a hurry to buy them, and regard the short-time, well-secured notes of such lines as the Vanderbilt, the Rock Island, and the Pennsylvania, and the Tidewater as preferable.

"Ice." Toledo: 1. I understand that your figures are correct as to Pittsburgh Coal, but the record of the company, and the stock jobbery in connection with it, have put it in ill favor. It has been stated that the preferred stock is only preferred as to dividends, and not as to assets. If that be the case, the preferred has more of a speculative than of an investment quality. 2. Everything depends upon the continuance of our industrial prosperity. American Woolen is earning a great deal of money, and the figures you give are, I believe, substantially correct. If you have faith in the prosperity of our industries, the purchase of common and preferred would no doubt yield a profit, because the payment of dividends on the preferred will, as you say, give you a fair interest rate on the purchase price of both.

"Veritas": 1. There are other short-time notes that might well be preferred to the Interborough's. If you will drop a line to Swartwout & Appenzellar, bankers, 44 Pine Street, New York, they will send you a list of short-time notes from which you can make a selection. The notes offered, "with interest," are sold with accrued interest added to the price. Usually a market can be found for these notes, especially if they are of the best kind, like those of the Vanderbilt or Pennsylvania roads. The cheapest and one of the best flotations is that of the Tidewater road, backed by H. H. Rogers. 2. Missouri Pacific would be cheap around 80 if it enjoyed the public confidence. Its weakness, for some time, has led to suspicion regarding the maintenance of dividends. 3. The manifest tendency of the great

railroads and other corporations to greatly lessen their expenditures may affect the electric manufacturing companies unfavorably. 4. I had rather have Standard Oil at the price you name than Rio Grande preferred.

"P." Rock, West Va.: 1. The last annual statement of Western Union did not show as much of a surplus for dividends as had been reported heretofore. Unless the price of telegraphic service is increased, the additional expense involved in higher prices for material and labor may make the next showing still more unfavorable. There are those who believe that ultimately the telephone and telegraph lines will be amalgamated on a basis satisfactory to all, but this could not be done in the present temper of the public. Western Union has been a consistent dividend-payer for many years, but I would prefer to buy the bonds rather than the stock at this time. 2. Chicago Great Western preferred A has voting power and is entitled to 5 per cent. non-cumulative dividends if earned. It comes next to the debenture stock, and for that reason is regarded as a fair speculation on reactions, but I would not be in a hurry to get into this market. 3. Most brokerage firms of high standing do not care to handle small lots on a margin. You ought to be very careful with whom you do this line of business. 4. Among the leading Consolidated houses are C. H. Van Buren & Co., 60 Broadway, O. D. Budd & Co.,

60 Broadway, and Watson & Alpers, 55 Broadway, New York.

"L. A." New Orleans: 1. I think well of C. C. C. and St. L. common, paying 4 per cent. and selling under 90. It is one of the Vanderbilt properties, and some have believed that it may develop into another Lake Shore. Lehigh Valley and Atchafalaya preferred and Railway Steel Spring preferred all make fair returns on the money, but, if the anti-railroad agitation continues, the railways and railway-equipment companies must suffer severely. For that reason, I think it wise to wait and see how much further the public distrust of the railroads will go and manifest itself in restrictive legislation. 2. It is impossible to fix a figure at which stocks should be purchased; but, as a rule, it is entirely safe to pick them up whenever there is a sudden and severe decline, arising from a combination of adverse circumstances. 3. The railroads depend for their success on two important factors: first, good crops, and second, general industrial prosperity. The same influences that are being exerted against the railroads are also assailing our greatest industries. 4. Corn Products preferred is doing a large increasing business, and American Sugar Refining, but for its secretiveness, would be regarded with more favor.

"Navy." N. Y.: 1. It is impossible to say how far a reaction will go. I would not be in haste to

buy. 2. Int. Mer. Marine preferred around 26 is only attractive from a speculative standpoint if our shipping interests take a more prosperous turn. A subsidy would no doubt be helpful, and the chances of passing a bill were better this year than they were a year ago. 3. Allis-Chalmers preferred, in view of its earnings, is not unattractive, but it has a heavy bonded debt. 4. For a long time, brokers have been advising the purchase of Steel common for a turn. Bearing in mind the vicissitudes of this industry, I have felt shy of the over-capitalized Steel trust. 5. The drop in Erie, concurrent with the dissolution of a number of Morgan bond syndicates, has led many to believe that Morgan is out of the market because of his impression that troublesome times are ahead, when ready money will be useful. 6. Standard Oil does not look dear and is making an excellent return on the cost price, yielding almost 8 per cent. The attacks on this corporation have been very bitter—so bitter as to provoke a reaction in the public mind in the company's favor. It is about time. 7. The pool is very strong, but if you could get your price it might be advisable to take it and insure your profit. 8. It would be a fair speculation. 9. Many are under the impression that after the adjournment of Congress the market will show greater strength, with a possibility of a sharp bull movement in early spring.

Continued on page 258

DIVIDEND PAYING INVESTMENT IS NOT SPECULATION

Cecil Rhodes, the Maker of the British South African Empire, said in a speech made in London:

"Of course you can lose your money in mining if you put your money in a mine that is worthless, that has no mineral in it, and in the same way you can lose it if you invest in a store which contains no merchandise, or in a bank which contains no money. Investigate your mining company as you would any other business. This is easily done, and you will then make no mistake."

"So, in answer to your question I would say: That I believe investing money in good mining stock is the most profitable of investments and very, very much the safest."

THE MODERN BUSINESS OF MINING, properly and conservatively conducted, is as safe and legitimate a business enterprise as is banking, manufacturing or railroading, and so conducted is a science and not a gamble. Having these facts in mind, the Directors of the Bagdad-Chase Gold Mining Company (the owner of the well-known Camp Rochester Mines in California, which have produced in the past two years over \$700,000) decided to take up the exploration and development of mines and to devote to that business the same careful, thorough and energetic attention which they had given to the conduct of their own business in other lines.

The result is the examination of over five hundred mining properties, the careful investigation of about one hundred of those offered and the final purchase of three only, which have been proved by actual development to contain ore bodies capable of producing annual dividends of at least 30 per cent. on the entire capital stock of the Company.

Mr. Wayne Darlington, one of the most successful and experienced mining engineers in America, and who was for five years in charge of Mr. John W. Mackay's mining properties, is the General Manager of the Company, and his judgment has been followed in the selection of these properties, which are:

THE SOULSBY MINE (on the mother lode) at Soulsbyville, Tuolumne County, Cal., equipped with a 50-ton milling plant. Has produced \$5,000,000 in gold above the 400-foot level. The company is developing the property to the 800-foot level. Planned to be in full operation by March 15th, and producing net returns of not less than \$10,000 per month.

THE PETTIT MINE, in the Atlanta district, Idaho. Developed to the 500-foot level. Ore blocked out to the value of at least \$1,200,000. Planned to be in full operation by July first, and producing net returns of not less than \$8,000 per month.

THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN MINE, in Owyhee County, Idaho. Robert N. Bell, State Mining Inspector, estimates that this contains 1,000,000 tons of ore, averaging \$30 a ton. Planned to be in full operation by December first, and producing net returns of not less than \$75,000 per month.

The estimated net returns from the three properties aggregate \$93,000 per month, or \$1,116,000 annually. These earnings would give a dividend rate of over 37 per cent. on the preferred stock.

The stockholders of the Bagdad-Chase Company have unanimously voted to make their issued \$2,000,000 of stock all common stock, and to sell so much as may be necessary of an authorized issue of \$1,000,000 of 8% **cumulative** preferred stock for the purpose of completing the purchase price of the three properties, for further development and the erection of the necessary reduction works thereon.

That is to say, these holders of the \$2,000,000 of stock, originally issued, have put \$1,000,000 preferred ahead of their own stock so far as dividends and ownership of all properties are concerned, and have agreed that 8% per annum in dividends shall be paid upon it before the common shareholders receive a penny in dividends. Furthermore, they have provided that after all stock has received 8% in dividends the remaining earnings shall be equally divided among all the shares, so that the holders of this preferred stock will, in addition to their protection as preferred stockholders, receive equally as much in dividends as those who are not protected by preferment.

THE BAGDAD-CHASE GOLD MINING CO. owns, free from all liens and encumbrances, besides the well-known Bagdad-Chase Mines and the three new properties described above, the Ludlow and Southern Railway, the Barstow Reduction Works, the town of Camp Rochester, Stedman P. O., Cal., and accumulated tailings of 50,000 tons, worth \$350,000.00.

Capital \$3,000,000 Consisting of **Common Stock \$2,000,000** **Preferred Stock \$1,000,000** **Par value \$5.00 per Share**

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

JOHN N. BECKLEY, Rochester, N. Y., President (President Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company)
EDGAR VAN ETEN, Boston, Mass., Vice-President (Vice-President New York Central and Hudson R. R. Co.)
JOHN H. STEDMAN, Rochester, N. Y., Secretary (Secretary Ohmer Fare Register Company)
BENJAMIN E. CHASE, Rochester, N. Y., Treasurer (President Central Bank and East Side Savings Bank, Rochester, N. Y.)
JOSIAH ANSTICE, Rochester, N. Y., Director (Josiah Anstice Company, Hardware Manufacturers)
ARTHUR G. YATES, Rochester, N. Y., Director (President Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Co.)
General Manager, WAYNE DARLINGTON, M. E.

There is no mortgage or other lien on the property of the Company.

Application will be made to list the stock of the Company on the New York Stock Exchange. Regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock will be payable on the first of January, April, July and October, and extra dividends will be payable on the same dates.

Dividend checks will be drawn upon The National Bank of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., but will be payable at their face value by the correspondent of such Bank in the City of New York.

The price at which the preferred stock not already disposed of is now offered for sale is \$6.50 per share.

The Company reserves the right to close the subscription list at any time without notice, to reject any subscription, and to allot less than the amount subscribed for. If an allotment is not made on any application, the Company will return to the subscriber the remittance received in full.

Copies of the prospectus and the detailed reports of the engineers will be furnished and subscriptions will be received by

The Treasurer of the Bagdad-Chase Gold Mining Company
Beckley Building, Rochester, N. Y.

and also for the Company by **The National Bank of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., and**
Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. City

As it is expected that the preferred stock offered will be largely over-subscribed, the Company will make allotment on subscriptions in the order received.

The character and standing of the officers and directors can be obtained by addressing the above banking institutions.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 257.

"An Old Reader," Manila: I have your communi-
cation, for which accept my thanks. The litera-
ture is of decided interest.

"K., Springfield, Ill.: 1. After the disclosure of
the manner in which the capital of the Chicago and
Alton was inflated, the common will be regarded as
a good way from dividends for a long time to come.
Texas Pacific looks cheaper. 2. I do not advise the
purchase of Erie common, if one expects to get a
dividend on it in the near future.

"X. Y. Z., Clayton, Mo.: The surplus of the
Frisco roads is hardly sufficient to justify continu-
ance of dividends on the second preferred stock.
It is not surprising that it has fallen to about the
lowest figures of last year. There has been a great
deal of juggling by those who have handled this
property, and if the facts were brought out they
would be quite as interesting as those recently dis-
closed in reference to the Alton's watering-pot. I
do not regard the stock as in any sense an invest-
ment, but I would not sacrifice it at present prices.

"W., Minneapolis, Minn.: The Tabasco Planta-
tion Company has a capital of \$5,000,000, and oper-
ates tropical plantations in Mexico, including a
sugar factory and 6,500 acres of rubber trees. It
has paid its dividends, but I am unable to find a de-
tailed report of its earnings. The capitalization
looks large, considering the cheapness of plantation
lands in Mexico. You might ask the management
as to the price it would give you for your shares
and thus ascertain if they have market value. Such
investments are a good way from home, and I
would not make them unless I had good information
on which to depend.

"G., Dover, Del.: 1. Chicago Great Western has
very little bonded indebtedness, but contains a great
deal of water. The president of the road, Mr. Stick-
ney, publicly admitted this on his recent examina-
tion, and added that he expected to put a whole lot
more watered stock on the market. This will not
add to the attractiveness of Chicago Great West-
ern common. 2. The listing of the American Can
stocks on the New York Stock Exchange tended to
strengthen them at the outset. 3. An excellent and
safe investment will be found in the short-time
notes of the leading railways. Ask your broker for
a list, and he can give you excellent ones that will
net you 6 per cent. or better. If you will write to
Swartwout & Appenzeller, 44 Pine Street, you can
procure such a list.

"S. D., Harrisburg, Penn.: 1. The judgment of
Mr. Schwab, that it is wiser from the business point
of view, while the Bethlehem Steel Company is
spending so much for improvements and new con-
struction, to conserve its funds even if dividends are
suspended or reduced, is to be commended. The
Steel Trust might take notice of the fact that Mr.
Schwab announces that ultimately the Bethlehem
Steel Company will be the largest individual steel
plant in the world, and he usually knows what he
is talking about in such matters. The attitude of Mr.
Schwab, no doubt, accounts for the break in Bethle-
hem Steel preferred. 2. The Central Leather Com-
pany's annual report showed earnings of \$6,500,000
for the past year. It is said that a small dividend
could be paid on the common if it were thought
desirable to do so.

"Cayuga": 1. Iowa Central preferred, on its
earnings, does not look dear. This is one of the
stocks controlled by what is known as the Hawley
crowd. It has pretty close affiliations with Wall
Street, and is somewhat allied to the Harriman
school. There are others besides yourself, therefore,
who believe that, when the opportune moment ar-
rives, the preferred will be put on the dividend list
so that it may be marked higher. In the present
temper of the public, this opportune moment is not
in sight. The stock sold last year as low as 48 and
as high as 63 1/2. This year it has ranged from 42
to 51. 2. Am. Steel and Foundries preferred is sell-
ing around the low price of last year, which was 40.
The preferred is 6 per cent. cumulative, but has re-
ceived no dividends since August, 1904. The funded
debt amounts to about \$4,000,000. It has been making
good earnings during the past year or two, and talk
has been heard of a renewal of dividends on the pre-
ferred. There is a general feeling that the boom in
the iron and steel market has reached its climax
for the present, and this fact should be borne in
mind by investors.

"S., Saginaw": 1. Amalgamated Copper has
shown extraordinary strength throughout the en-
tire period of a dull and liquidating market. Those
who are very familiar with the inside workings of
the property seem sure that the stock is to be put
higher than ever before, and that its earnings justify
higher dividends. I reported this statement when
the stock was selling around 70, and those of my
readers who noted the suggestion at that time prof-
ited handsomely by it. At present prices, it is a
different proposition, but it still looks like one of
the cheapest of the copper stocks. It sold last year
as low as 92 1/2 and as high as 118. Its lowest price
this year has been 108 1/2 and it has sold up to 121.
2. I have no doubt that Reading is a great property,
and that, on its earnings, its advance has been just-
ified, but it must be borne in mind that the Federal
authorities are attacking the coal trust, and that
this has led to considerable distrust of coal stocks
by investors. The low price of Reading last year
and this year is 112. Last year it sold as high as 164.
This year it has reached only 139. I would not be in
a hurry to get into this market, though the adjourn-
ment of Congress and the passage of the Aldrich
currency bill are favorable factors. But for the un-
fortunate disclosures made by Mr. Harriman on the
stand, the market might have shown an improve-
ment. Fear of still more drastic legislation, in view
of his testimony, is generally felt.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1907.

JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

THE New York Stock Exchange at last
has awakened to the fact that in-
vestors and speculators are turning to
the copper market, in this time of stag-
nation in railway stocks, for the best
chances to make money. The announce-
ment that a number of mining stocks
have been admitted to the exchange list
is significant, for it forecasts that the
good work has only begun. I recall dis-
tinctly the tremendous excitement in the
mining-stock market nearly thirty years
ago over the fact that more money was
made at that time in mining shares than
in any other form of security. The
foundations of many great fortunes were
then laid.

The wonderful vitality of the copper
market, as well as the rise in silver, has
had much to do with the widespread in-
terest in the affairs of mining companies.
At such a time a large number of wild-
cat enterprises are always bound to come
to the front, floated on gayly-printed
prospectuses and handsomely-displayed
and alluring advertisements which, in
their very nature, disclose the fictitious
character of their claims. This is a good

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and how that lot should
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than any reasonable man would care to
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in an emergency if you should need the
money, look into the character of the
men behind them, and, above all, find out
the standing of the engineers who make
the favorable reports so conspicuously
printed. You can afford to do this and
thus save your hard-earned money.

Do not be misled by the sensational
advertisements of any of those who are

working off mining stocks, whether it be
Tom Lawson, in Boston, or some other
lurid writer of financial literature in New
York, Philadelphia, or Pittsburgh. Buy
mining stocks just as you would buy a
house, or dry goods, or groceries—that is,
because you have reason to believe that
you will get your money's worth. Fol-
lowing these suggestions, and waiting
opportunities to get into the shares of
new mining camps that have the great-
est promise of success, you will not lose
your money and will stand a good chance
of making a handsome turn.

Continued on page 259.



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ening. Try it with steak.

LUYTIES BROTHERS, Agents, N. Y.

Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 258.

"F." So. Framingham, Mass.: I can get no report in regard to the property.

"N." Milwaukee: I have no report on the Bishop Creek, but will endeavor to get one.

"A." Rosebank, N. Y.: The mine is evidently in very good territory, and I have had no complaints from the clients of the firm which is handling it.

"B." Schenectady: I believe it would be advisable to send your proxy to the secretary if you cannot attend the meeting or have a friend attend.

"P." Rhineland, Wis.: I do not find that they have a New York office, or that any of the shares have been traded in our markets. No report is available.

"Ned." Waterbury, Conn.: 1. The Mogollon bonds, with a bonus of stock, which gives you semi-investment and speculation. 2. Bingham-Mary does not appeal to me as particularly attractive.

"W. T. D." Minn.: The North Verde Copper Company has a capital of \$3,000,000 with shares of the par value of \$1. It is well located, but requires a great deal of work for its development.

"L." St. Louis: I have endeavored to secure reports regarding the properties, but no one seems to have information of value concerning them. They may have been consolidated with other properties in their vicinity, though I am not sure as to this.

"K." Chicago: I would not advise it unless you choose to take a large speculative risk. A number of utterly worthless mining companies have been organized in the camp to which you allude and shares are being offered at any price at which they can be sold.

"H." Ely, Minn.: Black Mountain Mining Company has a number of claims in Santa Cruz County, Ariz., with its principal property southeast of Magdalena, Mexico. A considerable amount has been spent on a mill and other improvements, and the management promises good results.

"E." Superior, Wis.: If the claims made for the property are justified, it is not a bad speculation, but I have been unable to confirm the statements reported. It seems to be rather closely held and little is known about it in this section. Much depends on the character of the management.

"S." Waterloo, Iowa: The party you refer to is not an expert mining engineer of national repute, but superintendent of the company. The value of the reports depends, of course, upon their authenticity. I should regard the stock as speculative, though the mine is in a well-mineralized territory.

"Ned." Waterbury: Your prospectus indicates very plainly that you are taking a chance on something that may or may not be good. If you want a ticket in that kind of a lottery, you ought to see to it that you do not pay too much for it. It is highly capitalized at \$1,500,000, and you might be an "unhappy Jack" if you paid too much for your stock.

"D." Brooklyn: An effort has been made on the curb, mainly by manipulation, to sustain the price of Cobalt Coalition. The fact that the stock is offered you with the understanding that it is not to be delivered until July 1st, will, of course, enable a manipulative pool to sustain the price better than if the stock were put in your name to do with as you please.

"F." Dedham, Mass.: In reply to your inquiry regarding McKinley-Darragh, the management reports that it is located and adjoining the Nipissing on Cobalt Lake, and that a dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared, which is to be monthly from now on. This is in reply to my request for a statement, and was signed by The Cox Mining Journal. I have no other official information.

"E. T." St. Louis: I should want a better knowledge of the property than its glowing advertisement gives and a better assurance of dividends that are said to be in sight. The advertisement is in error when it says that the Hillsboro Consolidated is within a stone's throw of the Victoria Chief, but stone-throwers in New Mexico may be able to cover a good deal of ground in their advertisements.

"I." Alameda, Cal.: 1. The Oriental is in Maricopa County, Ariz., has a capital of \$2,000,000, with par value of \$1. It has yet to demonstrate its value, though the reports are favorable. 2. You are correct in your statement in reference to Calumet and Arizona, but the par value is ten times that of the other company. I doubt if such a dividend as you speak of has ever been paid by any copper mining property. 3. I know nothing about the company to which you refer, and cannot answer your question.

"Cayuga": 1. Superior and Pittsburg, according to the authority you quote, is a holding company, with \$20,000,000 capital, of which \$14,000,000 was

allotted to old shareholders of the four companies it absorbed, namely, Lake Superior and Pittsburg, Calumet and Pittsburg, Pittsburg and Duluth, and the Junction Company. The company is in the hands of a very efficient management, and is rapidly developing some good properties. 2. It is believed that the White Knob has considerable ore dangerously low in grade, and that the management could be greatly improved.

"G. A. L." Mass.: 1. If you have read the department carefully, you must have seen my frequent replies to inquiries regarding Greene Gold-Silver. The large issue of preferred 8 per cent. stock, standing ahead of the common, of course minimizes the chance of dividends for the latter, and, for this reason, many holders of the common have been inclined to take a profit. Colonel Greene and his friends seem very bullish over the property, however, and it might be as well to retain one's holdings. The proposition is a fair speculation as mining stocks go. 2. I have had no recent report.

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Continued from page 259.

"S." Flaxton, N. D.: The statements in the circular sent you are altogether too rosy. I see nothing in the property to make it worth the price at which it is offered to you, and do not advise the purchase.

"J." Milwaukee: 1. All the properties to which your letter refers must, of course, be highly speculative, as mining stocks usually are. 2. F. E. Houghton & Co., of Boston, give good references, and their Mineral Hill property is highly spoken of.

"M." Wisconsin: Globe Con. has a large number of claims near the O'd Dominion and United Globe mines, much of it well located. The capital is \$1,500,000, par value of the shares \$10. With good management and maintenance of the present high price of copper, this is a promising property.

"C." Sioux Falls, S. D.: 1. The Helvetia has an excellent property in Arizona, with an active management and good prospects. The mines are in the Santa Rita Mountains, thirty-five miles south-east of Tucson, Ariz., in a formation resembling that at Bisbee. The capital is \$5,000,000, par value of shares \$25. 2. There are a number of mines bearing the name Ontario. To which one do you refer?

"L." Amsterdam, N. Y., and "G. V." New York: I do not recommend the purchase of the Hibernia Con. shares at 10 cents a share, and I think the guarantee you quote is an evidence that the references should be very carefully inquired into. It is easy to make an offer and to give guarantees, as every one knows who has dealt with mining-stock affairs. The keeping of guarantees is another thing. For that reason the inquiry should be thorough.

"E. A. F." Mass.: Greene Gold-Silver, but for its high capitalization, would look attractive, speculatively. It does not promise dividends as early as Dominion Copper, though the latter sells at a higher figure. The Dominion adjoins the Granby, which is selling at a much higher price than the former, though both companies are in the same district with about the same kind of ore, and are rivaling each other in their outputs. The other properties you mention are in the speculative class.

"Novice," Brooklyn: Unless I had better authority than the one you quote, which I regard as no authority at all, I would not think of doing so. A number of publications attack mining companies whenever they are unable to obtain their advertisements, and they laud anything good or bad that will advertise with them. If I felt uneasy in the matter I would ask for a report through some mercantile agency. Your bank would no doubt get it for you. This at least would be reliable as far as it went.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1907.

ROSCOE.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermite," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

AT LAST accounts, 271 insurance bills had been introduced in thirty-two State Legislatures. In such a mass of proposed legislation it is inevitable that there should be many measures hostile to the true interests of the policy-holders; for in the indiscriminate attacks upon the management of great fiduciary concerns the fact that the policy-holder may himself be injured by "fool friends" is too often overlooked. Of course the insurance companies themselves, through such organizations of officers as that of which ex-President Cleveland is chairman, may do much to protect their policy-holders by warning them of proposed legislation likely to be harmful to their investments, but more direct action on the part of policy-holders is practicable. The recent insurance investigations were the occasion of policy-holders forming several State organizations. Such bodies, if continued permanently, would find an excellent field of usefulness in watching their State legislators and checking ill-advised or "strike" legislation affecting life-insurance. The companies can direct attention to attempts at mischievous law-making, but it is the policy-holders who must be relied upon to defeat it.

"L." Toledo: 1. I regard the Phoenix Mutual with favor. It is not one of the largest companies, but it is doing a safe, conservative business. 2. The Travelers, of Hartford, is one, and the Preferred

Accident Insurance Co., of New York, of which Mr. P. C. Lounsberry is president, another.

"S." Baldwin, Wis.: The New England Mutual is one of the oldest of the old-line companies, though by no means one of the largest. Its expenses of management are moderate, and it reports a handsome excess of income over disbursements. I regard it with favor, and its policies are as liberal in their provisions as those of any of the smaller companies.

"Age," Providence: 1. No matter what offer the assessment association may make you, I do not advise acceptance of it. The lower rate is only a temporary matter, and will not be guaranteed by any responsible authority. When the death rate increases, your assessments will also increase. This has been the invariable experience of all such associations, as any well-informed person can tell you. 2. A policy in the old-line company would be smaller, but it would be much safer.

"L. M." Washington: The fact that the New York life companies are not to write any more deferred-dividend policies for the twenty-year endowment period will not inure to the disadvantage of policy-holders whose policies have almost the twenty years to run. By all means, those holding deferred-dividend policies should keep them, because there is every reason to believe that the restrictive legislation now in force in this State will largely benefit the holders of deferred-dividend policies.

"D. D." Trenton, N. J.: 1. On the question of deferred dividends, there is a very wide difference of opinion. The insurance commissioner of Massachusetts is on record as stating that deferred contracts have proved demoralizing, that such policies should be prohibited, but strong arguments on the other side are also given. 2. As this is a matter which every one should pass upon himself, I see no reason for State prohibition of such a policy. I believe we sometimes carry the paternal idea in government a little too far. If the people get into the notion that they must not look out for themselves because the government will do it for them, independent citizenship will be of slower growth.

"Imperial," Penn.: 1. There are no stronger companies in existence than the leading ones of New York City and New England. Among the largest companies, the New York Life, the Equitable, and the Mutual Life must be included, and among the strongest of the companies not of such prodigious size, the Massachusetts Mutual, of Springfield, and the Penn Mutual, of Philadelphia, are among the best. 2. The legislative investigation of the Northwestern Mutual Life, of Milwaukee, discovered a number of shortcomings in its administration. There is no question as to its strength and solvency. 3. If a man wants insurance for his dependents, a straight-life policy would give it to him most economically. If he sought insurance and investment combined, an endowment would suit him better. 4. It all depends on one's circumstances and desires.

"Inquirer," Atlanta, Ga.: 1. Bear in mind that my space is limited. It would be quite impossible to give you in detail all the various plans of life insurance offered to the public by the leading companies. From what you state as to your circumstances, some of them would not interest you. If your purpose is to provide for your family alone, the annuity feature could well be eliminated. 2. The most economical policy for a man in moderate circumstances, who cares only to provide for his family, is what is known as a straight life. If you will give your age, and write to Department S, Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., samples of different forms of policy, with the cost and the returns that they will make, will be sent you. It would pay you to look these forms over and make your own selection, just as you would look over any other contract offered you. The company will give you the rate per \$1,000 of insurance, but it is necessary that you should state your age, as the rate increases as the age rises.

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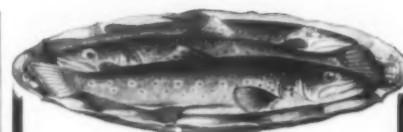
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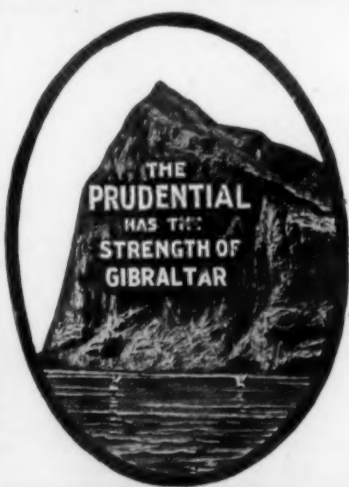
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